The Columbian.

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JUSTICE PAXSON ON TREASON.

He Declares the Homestead Strikers by Their Organized Defiance of the Law Placed

THEMSELVES OUTSIDE OF ITS PALE.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE COMMITTED HIGH TREASON.

The unusual spectacle of the chief justice of the supreme court of the state sitting as a judge in the court of oyer and terminer of a county in the state, was witnessed by a large crowd in the criminal court room at Pittsburg last Monday morning, when Chief Justice Paxson charged the grand jury as to what constituted treason against the state in the cases against the members of the Homestead strikers' advisory committee.

Upon the bench sat the chief justice, Judges Stowe, McClung, Porter and Kennedy, while in the clerk's portion sat Judge Slagle. The room was crowded almost to suffoccation. When court opened Judge Kennedy turned to the grand jury, and said that charges of treason having been made against certain persons, it seemed meet for the county court to request the highest judicial officer of the state to deliver the charge. After detailing the causes leading up to the Homestead strike, Justice Paxson said:

THE AUTHORITY OF A SHERIFF.

"The mutual right of the parties to contract in regard to wages and the character of the employment, whether by the piece or by the day, whether for ten hours or less, is fixed as any other right which we enjoy under the constitution and laws of this state. It is a right which belongs to every citizen, laborer or capitalist, and it is the plain duty of the state to protect them in the enjoyment of it."

Coming up to the formation of the advisory committee and the part taken by it in the strike, he said:

"It is alleged that the advisory committee did more than to induce others not to accept employment from the company; that it allowed no person to enter the mill of the Carnegie steel company, and even permitted no strangers to enter the town of Homestead without its consent; that it arranged an organization of a military character, consisting of three divisions, with commanders, captains, &c., the captains to report to the division commanders, and the latter to report to the advisory committee."

He then detailed how the authority of the sheriff had been defied, the arrival of the Pinkertons, the riot following and finally the mobilization of the state troops, adding:

NO SYMPATHY FOR STRIKERS.

"We can have some sympathy with a mob driven to desperation by hunger, as in the days of the French revolution, but we have none for men receiving exceptionally high wages in resisting the law and resorting to violence and bloodshed in the assertion of imaginary rights, and entailing such a vast expense upon the tax-payers of the commonwealth. It was not a cry for bread to feed their famishing lips, resulting in a sudden outrage, with good provocation, it is a deliberate attempt by men without authority to control others in the enjoyment of their rights."

The men had a right to refuse to work and persuade others to join them, but the moment they attempted to control the works and resorted to violence they placed themselves outside the pale of the law.

"If we were to concede the doctrine that the employee may dictate to his employer the terms of his employment, and upon the refusal of the latter to accede to them to take possession of his property and drive others away willing to work we would have an anarchy. No business could be conducted on such a basis: that doctrine when once countenanced would be extended to every industry."

ORGANIZED DEFIANCE OF LAW.

The justice then defined as treason the organization of a large number of men in a common purpose to defy the law, resist its officers and to deprive any portion of their fellow citizens of their rights under the constitution and laws. It is a state of war, said he, when a business plant has to be surrounded by the army of the state to protect it from unlawful violence at the hands of former employees.

"Every member of such asserted government, whether it be an advisory committee or by whatever name it is called, who has participated in such usurpation, who has joined in a common purpose of resistance to the law and a denial of the rights to other citizens, has committed treason against the state. While the definition of this offense is the designing or overturning of it in a particular locality, and such intent may be inferred from the acts committed. If you find from the evidence that the defendants have, or any of them has, committed, participated, and aided in any of the acts which I have defined to you as constituting the offense of treason, it will be your sworn duty to find a true bill against the party or parties so offending.

THE ROAD TO ANARCHY.

"We have reached the point in the history of the state where there are but two roads for us to pursue; the one leads to order and good government, the other to anarchy. The one great question which concerns the people of this country is the enforcement of the law and the preservation of order.

"The company had the undoubted right to protect its property. For this purpose it would lawfully employ as many men as it saw proper, and arm them if necessary, as long as the men employed by the company as watchmen to guard and protect its property acted only in that capacity and for that purpose.

"It matters not to the rioters nor to the public who they were nor from whence they came. It was an act of unlawful violence amounting at least to a riot upon the part of all concerned in it. If life was taken in pursuance of a purpose to resist the landing of the men by violence the offense was murder and perhaps treason.

THE DUTY OF THE STATE.

"The rights of the men, as before stated, were to refuse to work unless their terms were acceeded them and to persuade others to join them in such refusal, but the law will sustain them no further. The moment they attempted to control the works and to prevent by violence or threats of violence other laborers from going to work there, they placed themselves outside the pale of the law.

"It is the duty of the state to protect every citizen within her borders. In this there is no distinction between the laborer and the capitalist; it protects each with equal impartiality When the state fails to do this it fails in its duty as sovereign, and it will protect with a firm hand the individual laborer from the tyranny and unlawful demand of organized labor.

The law should be so enforced from the Delaware to the Ohio that the honest laborer can work for whom he pleases and at what wages he sees fit, undeterred by the bludgeon of the rioter or the pistol of the assassin."

Suffering for Water.

A PROTRACTED DRY SPELL AMONG THE TOWNS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

The inhabitants of Schuylkill county are suffering for water. The long drought which has prevailed in the valley since July last has dried up all the springs and reservoirs, and in several towns water is being peddled about the streets. At Shenandoah, a town of about fifteen thousand inhabitants, the reservoir has run dry and the people have been without water since Thursday of last week. Ashland and Mahanoy City, in the same valley, are badly in need of water.

The inhabitants of these towns have been put on a two-hour supply daily. At Mahanoy City the reservoir contains but two feet of water. Pottsville, St. Clair, Port Carbon, Palo Alto and Yorkville are limited in their supply. There is only one dam supplying all of these towns and it contains about twenty feet of water. The fact the cold weather is coming on renders the state of affairs even more deplorable and there is little hope of having the supply replenished before the spring thaw commences.

LUTHER ENTERTAINMENT.

The Luther Entertainment given in the Opera House Tuesday and Wednesday evenings under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Lutheran Church, was a great success. Mrs. Monroe of Philadelphia, the author of the entertainment gave views of the trial of Martin Luther in 85 large stereoptician pictures upon a large canvass. 70 ladies and gentlemen took part in the marching and songs. 12 gentlemen represented the scene of the Trial of Martin Luther at Worms. The scene of the 8 nuns leaving the Convent was very impressive. The audience was well pleased with the entertainment.

If you do not want to bother with getting dinner at home during the fair go down to the fair ground and get a splindid meal at the Dining hall.

THE GOVERNMENT'S EXHIBIT.

WHAT UNCLE SAM WILL SHOW TO THE PEOPLE IN CHICAGO.

Preparations are actively in progress in all of the executive departments for the Government exhibit at the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago, and the several branches of the whole exhibit are beginning to assume a definite shape.

In each department, and in most of the departmental bureaus, men with special qualifications are at work gathering and collating material, and it is now evident that this exhibit will be finer and better, fuller and more scientifically arranged, than any one ever heretofore made. For the Government exhibit Congress has already appropriated $798,250. and it is expected that the next session the amount will be increased to a round million of dollars, or a quarter of a million more than was appropriated for the exhibit at the Centennial Exposition.

The Government building at Chicago will also be much finer than the Philadelphia building, $400,000 having been specially appropriated for it, whereas the Centennial Government building cost only $80,000. Of the 1,000,000 (exclusive of 400,000 for the building) appropriated or to be appropriated, the Agricultural Department and the Smithsonian Institution get the largest share, with $150.000 each: the Fish Commission $100,000, and the War and Navy Department each $140,000.

The Agricultural Department has the preparation of its exhibit fairly well under way. Mr. Philip Walker and Mr. Hubbard, with experts in separate branches, are preparing an exhibit which, it is believed, will result in an improvement of farming methods and thereby make the exposition of material benefit to farmers and others. It will also be an attractive exhibit, pleasing to the eye. The whole of the United States and its products will be spread out in miniature before the rural visitor and he and the consuming public will have an opportunity to see not only all varieties of products, but also the insects, the germs and other wonders of microscopical researches which make the cows unhealthy, disease the meat of the hog, rob the corn field of its harvest, the cotton plant of its bloom, and the potato plant of its tubers.

AMONG THE ANIMALS.

The bureau of Animal Industry will show by models made from life the appearance of animals diseased. On a huge globe there will be a map of the course of pleuro-pneumonia showing whence started, where it spread, where it is in existence, and the manner in which it was finally cornered and stamped out in this country. Methods of treatment will also be shown. Alongside this map will be shown faithfully color productions, giving an ocular demonstration of the appearance of the lungs and flesh of the animal in health and in sickness.

The system of the meat inspection will be shown for the benefit of foreigners who have recently opened their ports to American meats. Hog cholera will be shown. A rabbit afflicted with the disease will form part of the exhibit. It was inoculated with the germs, examined, and a wax model made showing the interior of the animal exactly as it was found to be when cut open. The work of this nature will be large and well done. Steamships and railway models will illustrate the advance made in the care of live stock in transit.

This bureau will have a laboratory at work and the man who reads about the "new fangled germ theory" in the papers will see the germ in glass cases, in milk, in meat, and will learn the way in which the scientists cultivate them and will by means of a fine piece of work see how they are transplanted when the disease expert of the bureau wants to examine them.

The entomological division will exhibit the litile insects which cause so much destruction and the city man who reads of wheat smut, peach yellow, pear blight; etc, will have their effects put before his eyes. This work has been done very neatly. In one glass case is a potato vine with the bugs on it at work so naturally as to tempt a farmer boy to resume his occupation of picking them off. The bug is shown at work on a vine and then there is another representation showing the vine minus a great part of its leaves

Near it is a cotton plant with its white boll opened and shedding, against a fresh green corn stalk on which an insect is at work. It has been discovered that the same insect pays attention to the cotton plant and the corn stalk, and as it prefers corn fodder to cotton, that fact is illustrated in order that farmers may learn how to save their cotton.

One of the finest figures shows a clover field with red blossoms on which the clover fly has begun work The appearance and effects of other insects are faithfully shown. The grain, fruit and other sections will make a fine display so arranged as to give greatest amount of information. It is expected this display will to some extent result in experimentation and cultivation of new varieties in various localities. For instance, a collection of Ben Davis apples has been made a figure work, and by labels giving the place of production the effect of climate on this and on other varieties wil be shown, together with the effect the change has on the yield.

THE EXHIBIT OF GRAINS.

In Wheat there are 2500 samples; oats, 2000; corn, 2000: buckwheat, 300; rye, 500; barley, 400, and of other grains, 1000 samples. Taking some Northern raised corn it is shown how from season to season the planting of this kind of corn in the South produces indentations, until finally "dent" corn is the result. Samples of Scotch fife wheat taken far north of Manitoba and some far south of Manitoba will be exhibited as another example of the influence of change of climate. In each case the label will show the country, State and amount of yield of each kind of grains: persons interested will be able to trace the effect of change of climates. Method of cultivation will also of course be shown.

The ornithological department will be gay in color with stuffed birds and small animals from all parts of the United States. The old controversy over the English sparrow is revived in the figures shown in one case. On a green glass plot studded with dandelions and looking very natural are a robin with a worm in its mouth and two sparrows close by ready to rob poor Robin of his breakfast. Above this scene hangs a fragrant pink peach bough on which the sparrow is at work to the destruction of the grower's prospects for pocket money.

Death's Valley in Nevada may be seen in this collection. Dr. Merriam spent some time there recently. Several fac simile models of it have been made with the little mice and other small animals that constitute the sole life of this region of horror.

The forestry Division will have an interesting exhibit of the woods of America admirably arranged. As a part of this exhibit there will be a collection of metal ties for railroads, complaint having been made that the use of wooden ties is denuding the country of its forests. The tensile strength, compressibility and other functions of the various woods will be shown for the information of builders. In the Botanical Division Dr. Evans has collected all the various grasses of the West. The buffalo grasses and various cacti of the arid regions will be exhibited; and this work likewise has been conducted with the view to affording as much valuable information and suggestion for experiment as possible.

In the chemical laboratory tests will be made and the methods of food adulteration shown. It is said that this work will be in the nature of a revelation to most people.

John M. Estes, of Stoughton, Wis., is in charge of the tobacco exhibit. He is an expert in his line and a decided believer in improvements in the methods of curing tobacco. A part of this exhibit will include models of the various styles of tobacco barns. A typical tobacco barn of the old style is first shown. It is almost air-tight, heated by a furnace and the foul air remains inside. The best recently erected barns are next shown in contrast, with their ventilating arrangements, dampers on top of the smoke stacks and other conveniences by which the foul air can be permitted to escape.

A collection of plows has been accumulated, and at least two of them date back to the seventeenth century.

Edward A. Green, the Philadelphia expert, and John T. Rich, now running for Governor of Michigan, have charge of the wool exhibit, which will be large and complete, as will also be the cotton.

An Out-Crop of Coal at Beach Haven.

Rev. J. R. King, pastor of the Beach Haven M. E. Church, is quite an expert in searching for minerals. He discovered an out-crop of coal in the rear of the parsonage lot at Beach Haven a few days ago and after following it for a short distance found the indications more promising. The track of the D. L. & W. R. R. prevented a further search at that spot and it has been decided to procure a drill and put down a proof hole farther up the hill-side.

NORMAL SCHOOL NOTES.

It scarcely matters at all when one visits the Normal School he is always certain of seeing improvements which stand for progress, or changes which the continually growing school makes necessary.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The excavations for the main part of the very large proposed new building are about finished. Owing to the scarcity of laborers about town, a number of Hungarians were brought from Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Long, the contractor, proposes to put the same earnestness and activity to this building as was shown in the repairs of the old chapel last year.

THE FOOT-BALL TEAM.

Under the direct control of Prof Detwiler, a double team of players for foot-ball have been chosen and are practicing on the grounds of Athletic Park every evening from 4 to 5. Considering the difficulties of the game and the inexperience of the boys, there has already been some very fine playing.

Arrangements are being made with Bucknell's second team for a match game. The Normal team has been fitted out very completely in regulation costumes and are ready for all the wear and tear of the average game of foot-ball.

VISITORS AT THE SCHOOL.

Besides the great number of callers the school has from among the town's people, every week sees some one from a distance who is brought here either to visit some friend or to look on upont he daily class-room work. Last week Mr. William Mullen of Trenton, N. J., spent two days with his neice, Mrs Detwiler. This was his firs. visit to the town and school He was much surprised at the great school he found and also with the busy industries of our rapidly growing town.

Principal Welsh spent last Saturday at Harrisburg in attendance upon a meeting of the Principals of all our State Normal Schools.

Some very important measures were discussed relative to the exhibition of school-room work at the World's Fair next year; and also others relating to the courses of study in our Normal Schools.

A most interesting meeting of the students was held on last Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which time Mrs. H. E. Monroe of Philadelphia, addressed the students on "Life's Opportunities".

COLUMBUS DAY.

PROGRAM OF EXERCISES.

At two o'clock on Friday afternoon, October 21st appropriate exercises will be held at the fair ground, in commenoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The Normal School and the public school will participate. It is hoped that all places of business will close during the exercises, and that everybody will attend the exercises.

Judge Ikeler will preside and the program will be as follows:

Song, Hail Columbia. Prayer, Rev. D. J. Waller Sr. Declamation, "Columbus and Columbia's flag", Miss Minnie Hehl, High School Song, Star Spangled Banner; Declamation "Memorial of Columbus."]

Miss Jessie Ent, Normal Schoo Song, America.

Declamation, continued-

Song, Red White and Blue.

Ddclamation continued.

Song, Battle cry of Freedom.

Declamation continued.

Song of Columbus Day.

Declamation, continued.

Song, Battle Hymn of the Republic.

Address, Col. John G. Freeze.

Salute to the Flag,

Doxology, Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

Sarah, wife of Oscar Achenbach died at her residence,, Williamsport, last Thursday morning from consumption of the bowels, aged 56 years. Funeral services were held Saturday afternoon Oct. 9 at 2 o'clock. She was a daughter of the late Abram Kline, and was born and raised at Orangeville; her mother, Mrs. Catharine Kline, survives her, and had made her home with her. She was the mother of three sons, Calvin, Newton, and Harry, all of whom, together with an affectionate husband survive her.

A number of views of St. Paul's Church has been taken by M'Killip Bros. and they are for sale by members of the choir with whom orders may be left. They embrace an exterior view of the Church and Parish House, several interior views, and a front view of the Rectory. Price 50 cents each.

PERSONAL.

Samuel H. Harman spent a few days in Philadelphia the past week.

D. L. Brown of New York is taking in the fair this week.

Howard Bidleman is visiting friends in town.

Judge Elwell passed his 84th birthday on the 9th inst.

The Arizona mummies are on exhibition at the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. William Leveret will return to Bloomsburg on Thursday.

Mrs. A. A. Marple of Bridgeport is the guest of her sister Mrs. M. H. McKinney.

The public schools are closed this week after Tuesday, on account of the fair.

Mrs. A. Z. Shoch and Mrs. Charles Watson McKelvy have returned from Philadelphia, where they spent a week.

The drinking fountain is located on Market square, at the corner near Bryfogle's market.

R. H. Ringler has accepted a position with C. Mears & Son as book keeper.

E. R. Drinker was down town on Monday, for the first time in several weeks, having been confined to the house by illness.

COLUMBIA COUNTY FAIR.

BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER.

The 38th annual exhibitiou of the Columbia County Agricultural Society opened on Tuesday. The number of entries are larger then ever before, and if the weather continues pleasant, the attendance will be the largest known in the history of the society. The new race track, the new grand stand, the enlarged grounds and the special pains taken to make this surpass all other efforts, are some of the elements that give promise of so much this year.

The Main Hall is filled with all sorts of exhibits, among them being fine displays from the Woolen Mill, Silk Mill, Desk Factory, Furniture Factory, Tube Works. M'Killip Bros. have a fine display of photograpic and crayon work. Alexander Bros. & Co. show a fine assortment of meerscham goods, tobaccos and cigars, very tastily arranged. There is a large variety of shells &c. from Florida. J. Saltzer has his usual fine exhibit of organs, pianos and sewing machines. The display of fancy articles, fruit, domestic goods, furniture, stoves, carriages, cattle, poultry, machines and everything else is great. There are about fifty eating stands on the grounds, a dozen or more shows, picture galleries, and numerous other stands, but nothing of a gambling nature. We go to press too soon to report any of the races, but they are expected to be good. Some fine horses are entered. The management is worthy of much praise for their enterprise and energy in the preparations for this year's fair.

Death of Sister and Brother.

Mrs. Ruth Robbins, wife of Mr. J. J. Robbins, died at Wilkesbarre Monday afternoon after illness lasting many weeks, aged 56 years. Mrs. Robbins was a frequent visitor to Shickshinny and was greatly beloved by her circle of friends. Three daughters, Misses Hattie and Laura Robbins and Mrs. J. W. Benscoter, one son Mr. C. W. Robbins, of Scranton, with the husband survive. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon, burial at Hollenback cemetery.

Rev. A. S. Bowman received a telegram Tuesday afternoon announcing the death of Rev. A. M. Kester at Lincoln, Neb. on the morning of the same day. Rev. Mr. Kester was pastor of the Shickshinny M. E. Church eighteen years ago and was at the time of his death a superannuate minister of the Central Pennsylvania Conference. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. Robbins, whose death is announced above and their deaths occuring so close together bring a double sorrow to their friends. Mr. Kester leaves a wife and daughter in Lincoln and a son, Rev. Reese D. Kester, of Chicago.—*Shickshinny Echo.*

VOTING BOOTHS.

A voting booth is erected on the fair grounds, and specimen ballots have been provided by the county commissioners, so that everybody can learn how the voting is to be done at the coming election. This is an opportunity that should be improved.

People should examine carefully all silver dollars tendered them. Numerous counterfeits of the coinage of 1891 are flooding the country just at present.

THE FORM OF THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

A Facsimile of it as properly marked by a voter intending to vote a STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC ticket. This is not an official ballot and cannot be used in voting.

A Cross (X) marked in the square at the right of the party appellation at the head of a Group of Candidates indicates a vote for all the candidates in such group.

A Cross (X) marked in the square at the right of the Name of a Candidate indicates a vote for that candidate.

The reader should not forget that the **Marks (X)** which appear as shown below are not upon the ballot when it is taken by the voter, but indicate how he is to place the marks upon it in order to vote. The names given are not those of the candidates.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. VOTE FOR 32.

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.		X	BY NOMINATION PAPERS.		The voter may insert below the name of any person *whose name is not printed on the ballot* for whom he desires to vote.
Boies Penrose,	1331 Spruce street, Philadelphia.	Gerard C. Brown,	47 Main street, Yorkana.		W. V. Bacon, Prohibition party.	47 Main street, Greensburg.	
John B. Robinson,	103 Market street, Media.	A. D. Markley,	14 Vine street, Hartboro'.		Samuel J. Brown, Prohibition party.	111 Main street, Gettysburg.	
Amos H. Mylin,	339 E. Orange street, Lancaster.	M. E. McDonald,	251 Chestnut street, Scranton.		Alfred Beige, Prohibition party.	227 Box avenue, Doylestown.	
Alex. E. Thompson,	769 Main street, Lykens.	Henry D. Green,	240 Fifth street, Reading.		Abraham A. Barker, Prohibition party.	927 Moxham street, Johnstown.	
J. K. Newell,	49 Spruce street, Towanda.	M. C. Henninger,	29 Third avenue, Allentown.		Samuel C. Case, Prohibition party.	68 Chester avenue, West Chester.	
H. B. Packer,	120 Franklin street, Wellsboro'.	E. H. Laubach,	79 Main street, Stenton.		Joseph Cort, Prohibition party.	37 Hawthorn avenue Greensburg.	
S. D. Bates,	248 Market street, Lewisburg.	William H. Hines,	72 Chestnut street, Wilkesbarre.		Marvin M. Evanson, Prohibition party.	113 Duke street, York.	
Luther R. Keefer,	19 Federal street, Cressona.	W. M. Rapsher,	25 Pine street, Mauch Chunk.		Samuel W. Edgar, Prohibition party.	23 Pittsburg street, Butler.	
J. M. Woods,	79 Charlotte street, Lewistown.	Grant Herring,	16 Clay street, Bloomsburg.		William T. Everson, Prohibition party.	634 Tenth street, Freeburg.	
W. McK. Williamson,	2625 Amber street, Huntingdon.	James Rooney,	234 Vine street, West Auburn.		T. Potts Green, Prohibition party.	47 Ninth street, Washington.	
John A. Lemon,	279 Girard avenue, Hollidaysburg.	B. J. Monaghan,	504 Poplar street, Shenandoah.		D. Thos. Hickman, Prohibition party.	17 South street, Somerset.	
N. V. Critchfield,	9 Main street, Jenner's Cross roads.	William Penn Lloyd,	25 Palace street, Mechanicsburg.		S. G. M. Hollopeter, Prohibition party.	219 Marvin street, Altoona.	
E. E. Robbins,	200 Main street, Greensburg.	P. Gray Meek,	571 Montrose street, Bellefonte.		T. P. Hershberger, Prohibition party.	341 Market street, Allentown.	
J. B. Showalter,	75 Center avenue, Barnhart's Mills.	H. K. Sloan,	84 Norris street, Indiana.		David C. Jeremy, Prohibition party.	927 Cresson street, Evansburg.	
John N. Neeb,	4 Stockton avenue, Allegheny City.	Harry Alvan Hall,	37 Christian street, St. Mary.		John A. McConnell, Prohibition party.	231 Pine street, Salina.	
W. R. Crawford,	75 Arch street, Franklin.	Matthias Brandt,	12 Cross street, Spraggs.		A. K. Miller, Prohibition party.	716 Lombard street, Brookville.	
D. L. McCreary,	53 Center avenue, Erie.	William B. Dunlap,	634 Water street, West Bridgewater.		Alfred B. Miller, Prohibition party.	432 Briggs street, Lewistown.	
William Flinn,	953 Penn avenue, Pittsburg.	S. J. Logan,	571 Main street, Harristown.		Charles W. Miller, Prohibition party.	57 Sixth street, Hazleton.	
F. A. Osbourn,	1339 Jefferson street, Philadelphia.	S. E. Nivin,	16 Market street, Chester.		Emmett D. Nichols, Prohibition party.	46 Green street, Waynesburg.	
Samuel S. Steele,	29 Cross street, Green Tree.	John H. Fow,	1231 North 6th street, Philadelphia.		Seymour J. Noble, Prohibition party.	518 North Third st., Indiana.	
C. W. Thomas,	4117 Ogden street, Philadelphia.	John Kearns,	1637 Liberty avenue, Pittsburg.		James W. Orr, Prohibition party.	332 South street, Easton.	
John Upperman,	3143 Butler street, Pittsburg.	Edward T. McNeelis,	49 Allen street, Johnstown.		George B. Passmur, Prohibition party.	48 Delaware avenue, Media.	
Charles A. Potter,	1220 N. Iowa street, Philadelphia.	W. Rush Gillan,	305 Pine street, Chambersburg.		John B. Patton, Prohibition party.	312 College avenue, Lancaster.	
A. D. Harlan,	808 Leonard street, Coatesville.	George W. Skinner,	27 Main street, Big Cove Tannery.		Ezra Reist, Prohibition party.	76 Mercer street, Mercer.	
John C. Grady,	1725 Arch street, Philadelphia.	Samuel M. Wherry,	38 William street, Shippensburg.		J. Calvin Rummel, Prohibition party.	351 Jackson street, Scranton.	
Winnefd S. Smith,	300 Main street, Bainbridge.	M. F. Sands,	306 Spruce street, Scranton.		Godfrey Stringer, Prohibition party.	311 Bedford avenue, Bedford.	
Jacob Crouse,	2140 Cumberland st., Philadelphia.	J. J. Bierer,	427 Locust street, Latrobe.		George V. Snyder, Prohibition party.	123 Montgomery st., Norristown.	
J. S. Fruit,	45 Chestnut street, Mercer.	John F. Farrell,	76 Franklin street, Houtzdale.		Jacob H. Santo, Prohibition party.	95 Elk avenue, Ridgway.	
Ellwood Becker,	1 Pine street, Philadelphia.	Frank G. Wile,	17 Hope street, Telford.		William C. Tilden, Prohibition party.	64 Huntingdon st., Huntingdon.	
J. B. Finley,	219 Thompson street, Monongahela City	J. P. Hines,	48 Grant street, Stoneboro'.		James Thomas, Prohibition party.	421 Penn avenue, Pittsburg.	
Jesse M. Baker,	79 Upper avenue, Media.	Charles I. Baker,	44 Norris street, Norristown.		And. W. Wilson, Sr., Prohibition party.	618 Walnut street, Lebanon.	
W. B. Flickinger,	429 Water street, Erie.	Peter J. Criste,	17 Palmer street, Milton.		Samuel Wunder, Jr., Prohibition party.	1711 Memphis st., Philadelphia.	

CONGRESS AT LARGE. VOTE FOR TWO.

					BY NOMINATION PAPERS.		The voter may insert below the name of any person *whose name is not printed on the ballot* for whom he desires to vote.
F. L. Pollard,	34 Morton street, Pittsburg.	Mortimer F. Elliott,	227 Orange street, Wellsboro.		J. B. Showalter, Prohibition party.	75 Center avenue, Greensburg.	
J. F. Lonsdale,	66 West street, Middleburg.	Walter E. Ritter,	23 Locust street, Williamsport.		H. D. Patton, Prohibition party.	321 James street, Lancaster.	

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. VOTE FOR ONE.

				BY NOMINATION PAPERS.		The voter may insert below the name of any person *whose name is not printed on the ballot* for whom he desires to vote.
W. H. Marion,	43 South street, Lebanon.	George Ross,	78 Doyles street, Doylestown.	Amos Briggs, Prohibition party.	1303 N. Broad street, Philadelphia.	

CONGRESS. VOTE FOR ONE.

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.		X	BY NOMINATION PAPERS.		The voter may insert below the name of any person *whose name is not printed on the ballot* for whom he desires to vote.
A. B. Watson,	32 Dolphin street, Philadelphia.	John Smith,	241 State street, Harrisburg.		Samuel M. Kennedy, Prohibition party.	413 S. 15th street, Duncannon.	

SENATE. VOTE FOR ONE.

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.		X	BY NOMINATION PAPERS.		The voter may insert below the name of any person *whose name is not printed on the ballot* for whom he desires to vote.
J. M. Hazard,	50 Madison avenue, Jonestown.	John Brown,	104 Penn street, Jonestown.		William Brown, Prohibition party.	409 South street, Lebanon.	

REPRESENTATIVES. VOTE FOR TWO.

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.		X	BY NOMINATION PAPERS.		The voter may insert below the name of any person *whose name is not printed on the ballot* for whom he desires to vote.
J. J. Foley,	12 Douglas street, Norristown.	Daniel Thompson,	111 Walnut street, Annville.		Morris A. Wilson, Prohibition party.	Jennings street, Cornwall.	
J. O. Stout,	113 Baldwin street, Annville.	Thomas Rose,	Derry Township, Lebanon county.		John F. Myers, Prohibition party.	82 Dickenson street, Jonestown.	

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. VOTE FOR ONE.

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.		X	BY NOMINATION PAPERS.		The voter may insert below the name of any person *whose name is not printed on the ballot* for whom he desires to vote.
A. T. Craig,	18 Norton street, Bloomington.	Andrew Arnold,	44 Bay street, Annville.		H. T. Ames, Prohibition party.	130 Pine street, Lebanon.	

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. VOTE FOR ONE.

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.		X	BY NOMINATION PAPERS.		The voter may insert below the name of any person *whose name is not printed on the ballot* for whom he desires to vote.
T. S. Jones,	132 Sharon avenue, Pottsville.	John F. Lewis,	98 Spruce street, Lebanon.		James E. Clark, Prohibition party.	822 Market street, Annville.	

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR. VOTE FOR ONE.

				BY NOMINATION PAPERS.		The voter may insert below the name of any person *whose name is not printed on the ballot* for whom he desires to vote.
John Douglas,	23 Albion street, Sharon.	Charles E. Linde,	616 North 6th street, Lebanon.	John B. Middleton, Prohibition party.	150 Ellsworth street, Jonestown.	

Poisoned by Scrofula

Is the sad story of many lives made miserable through no fault of their own. Scrofula is more especially than any other a hereditary disease, and for this simple reason: Arising from impure and insufficient blood, the disease locates itself in the lymphatics, which are composed of white tissues; there is a period of foetal life when the whole body consists of white tissues, and therefore the unborn child is especially susceptible to this dreadful disease. But there is a remedy for scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by its powerful effect on the blood, expels all trace of the disease and gives to the vital fluid the quality and color of health. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not accept any substitute.

Doubly Terrible.

Little Dick—Why are you girls so afraid of bats?

Little Dot—Ooo! A bat is a mouse on wings.—Good News.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—it will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

A shoemaker advised a customer, when he complained of his new boots being tight, not to put them on until he had worn them for a day or two.

Many have found immediate relief and permanent cure of aggravated cases of rheumatism by the persistent use of Salvation Oil. When applied according to the directions it rarely ever fails to cure the most obstinate cases. As a pain-cure it has no equal in the market. 25 cts.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at C. A. Kleim's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

The harvester was invented by Cyrus McCormick in 1831, and has been improved by many subsequent inventors.

Bull's-Head Horse and Cattle Powder has been in use for years Farmers prefer it to all others, and they get their money's worth, as each package contains one pound. Sold by all dealers.

To Prevent the Grip

Or any other similar epidemic, the blood and the whole system should be kept in healthy condition. If you feel worn out or have "that tired feeling" in the morning, do not be guilty of neglect. Give immediate attention to yourself. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla to give strength, purify the blood and prevent disease.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, billiousness, sick headache, constipation.

A corncob in Georgia is shaped like a human hand, having four well defined fingers and a thumb.

It saved his boy's life. Mr. D. A. Curry, Conductor C. & A. R. R., Slater, Mo., gives his convictions thus: "I highly praise Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for saving the life of my little boy, who is five years old. He had a severe case of the croup which the Syrup relieved immediately."

There are 7,500,000 young men in the United States.

TO MARK A BALLOT.

AN INTERESTING OBJECT LESSON FOR DEMOCRATIC VOTERS.

Plain Directions as to the Proper Method of Marking the New Official Ballot in Order to Vote a Straight Party Ticket or to Split the Ticket.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found a facsimile of the new form of ballot that will be used on Nov. 8, marked in accordance with the recent opinion of Attorney General Hensel on this point. It should be noted that the names that appear in this sample ballot are not those of the candidates to be voted for, the names having been filled in at random to give the appearance of the real ballot.

A little study of the form will show that the new ballot is not nearly so intricate and formidable as it appears at first sight.

To vote the straight Democratic ticket, without any scratching, the voter marks his ticket as shown. In other words, he *puts a cross (X) in the square to the right of the word "Democratic" wherever it occurs in the second column;* that is, as many crosses as there are groups in the Democratic column—the word "Democratic," as often as it may occur, indicating the beginning of a distinct Democratic group. The only difficulties in the use of the new ballot being those which arise from an attempt to vote a mixed or "scratched" ticket, Democratic voters are cautioned against voting any but a straight ticket (except for good cause, and then only after careful instruction), as to do so is attended with danger that the entire ticket may be invalidated.

It is necessary to observe the groupings carefully, as indicated by the heavy black lines. Where a straight vote is cast for the candidates in a group the cross should be opposite the name of the party, never opposite the name of the nominee or nominees.

Where a voter wishes to scratch his ticket the marking is different. With more than one name in a group, the cross is omitted from opposite the name of the party at the head of a group and must be put opposite the name of every candidate in the group for whom the voter wishes to vote. With but one name in the group the cross should be put opposite the name of the party.

In the case of the Prohibitionists, whose candidates have a place on the ballot through nomination papers, the name of every candidate voted for must be marked separately. Every presidential elector must be marked. Where a Prohibitionist desires to vote for a Democratic or Republican candidate in preference to one of his own party, he should place a cross opposite that name, leaving a blank in his own list.

The voters of the People's party, not having filed any nomination papers at Harrisburg, will vote by writing in the names of their candidates in the blank space reserved for that purpose at the right hand side of the ballot. No marks are necessary in this case. In the same way any Republican, Democrat or Prohibitionist wishing to vote for any candidate whose name does not appear on the ballot, such as an independent candidate for the legislature, can write his name in the blank space in that group.

The blank column on the extreme right of the ballot is intended to permit the voter to cast his vote for a person or persons whose names are not on the ballot under any of the ticket headings. In order to do this it will be necessary for the voter to write the name of his candidate in the blank space opposite to the title of the office. Should he intend to vote for either Democratic, Republican or Prohibition candidates for offices comprised in the same group, he must make the cross opposite the name of each person for whom he intends to vote in that group.

By paying a little attention to these directions no voter need have any trouble in preparing his ballot correctly and expeditiously.

A Touchy Point With Him.

Algy—Do you think, my love, that your father will consent to our marriage?

Angely—Of course papa will be sorry to lose me, darling.

Algy—But I will say to him that instead of losing a daughter he will gain a son.

Angely—I wouldn't do that, love, if you really want me. Papa has three such sons living at home now, and he's a little bit touchy on that point.—Tid-Bits.

Might Hold Together.

Mrs. Binks—I wish to get a boy's suit, the strongest you have.

Dealer—Here, madam, are some goods which will stand anything except tobogganing on a barbed-wire fence.

Mrs. Binks—Um—a boy couldn't go tobogganing on a barbed-wire fence, could he?

Dealer—No, madam.

Mrs. Binks—Then perhaps they'll do.—Good News.

To Enlarge His Paper.

"I'm going to enlarge my paper," remarked the editor to the farmer.

"So am I," was the response.

"Why, you haven't got any paper," exclaimed the puzzled editor.

"Not like yours, maybe, but I've got a note out for $250 and I've got to enlarge it to $500 or sell off half my farm."—Detroit Free Press.

Couldn't Get a Word in Edgeways.

A newspaper writer asks the question: "Why is it that a young man will sit beside a young lady for hours and yet say hardly anything to her all the time?" We venture the suggestion that perhaps he is too polite to interrupt her.—Boston Transcript.

Wanted It All.

"By Jove!" said the burglar, as he looked about him in the house of the merchant he had come to rob. "This is elegant. I've half a mind to give up burgling and become a lawyer. Then I can steal the house if I have luck."—Truth.

Do not let a bad fruit season worry you; Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts produce the fruit flavor. Try them when you bake cake again. Price 10 cts. a bottle.

In the United States there are about sixteen million cows—one for every four persons.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PHILLIPS'.

The shade of a parasol is a very acceptable thing in the summer months, but the reputation of Philips' cafe and Bakery cannot be thrown in the shade at any time the year round. Bread and cakes fresh every day. We are sole agents for Tenney's fine candies: Ice Cream always: Catering for parties and weddings a specialty. Special terms to regular boarders in the Cafe.

M. M. PHILLIPS & SON.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ELMIRA School of Commerce AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE

Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Stenography, Type-writing, Penmanship, Arithmetic, and all branches leading to a thorough business education. A practical institution, preparing its pupils for success in business. Terms moderate. No charge for situations. Write for catalogue. N. A. Miller, Pres't Elmira, N. Y.

Pimples, Boils, Black- Heads, IN FACT.

We must all have new, rich blood, which is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, Dr. LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood, Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it.

THE SELLERS MEDICINE CO. PITTSBURGH PA.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

LATEST PATENTS-BEST IMPROVEMENTS. WITH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SUSPENSORY.

Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from overtaxation of brain, nerve forces, excesses or indiscretion, as sexual exhaustion, drains, losses, nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, general ill health, etc. This electric belt contains Wonderful improvements over all others, and gives a current that is instantly felt by the wearer or we forfeit $5,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state.

Our powerful improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY is the greatest boon ever offered weak men. FREE WITH ALL BELTS. Health and Vigorous Strength GUARANTEED in 60 to 90 DAYS. Send for large illustrated pamphlets, sealed, free by mail. Address

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., No. 819 Broadway, NEW YORK.

During Fair Oct. 11 to 15.

For Best Photos and Crayons

KEMP'S GALLERY.

We will make one Doz. of our best Cabinets, one 14x17 beautiful Crayon Portrait, all for $3.00. Our $1 00 per Doz. Cabinets can't be beat.

All Size TINTYPES.

Our Gallery is located on Main St., over Schuyler's Hardware Store next St. Elmo Hotel Bloomsburg, Pa. Remember our Branch Photo Wagon and Tent on Fair Ground. Prices same as Home Gallery.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Ezekiel Cole, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Ezekiel Cole, deceased, have been granted to H. H. Grotz, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

H. H. GROTZ, Executor.

DEAF PEOPLE & HEAD NOISES CURED BY Dr. Nicholson's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful where all Remedies Fail. Illustrated Circulars free. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York.

RUPTURE Positively cured by Dr. Sherman's Method. Pamphlet free. Office, 811 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once. No detention from business. No delay. Thousands of cases in Major's Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., second Saturday of each month. Send for circulars. Advice free.

J. G. WELLS

Has received a fine lot

of SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS,

and DECORATED CHINA.

See the Display in his Windows

Special attention given
to the repairing of
Watches and Clocks.

EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE
WHEN GLASSES ARE PURCHASED.

C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

"Well Bred, Soon Wed," Girls Who Use

SAPOLIO

are Quickly Married. Try it in Your Next

House-Cleaning.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco

Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars:

Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash

Bloomsburg Pa.

IS BUSINESS DULL WITH YOU?

ADVERTISING IS AN ANTIDOTE FOR DULLNESS.

•TRY•IT•

AND SEE YOUR STORE FILL WITH CUSTOMERS.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET, MATTING,

or OIL CLOTH,

YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House.

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

LOST MANHOOD!

BEFORE AND AFTER USE.

"NERVURA" (Ayer's French Nerve Remedy) is sold with a Written Guarantee to cure all Nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Nervousness, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power in either sex, caused by over-exertion or youthful indiscretion, which ultimately lead to Insanity, Consumption and Insanity. Price, $1.00 a package. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund money. By mail to any address. AYER'S REMEDY CO., Toledo O.

A FEW CHOICE
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK MALES
For Sale Cheap.

These birds are pure bred and will score from eighty to ninety points.

W. B. GERMAN,
Millville, Pa.

AN ECCENTRIC TEXAN.

Wanted to Be Buried Standing, With His Rifle and Tobacco.

An eccentric character named Brit Bailey came from Tennessee to Texas in 1830, says the Dallas *News*. While en route in company with several others he requested each man to tell what he was coming to Texas for. When all were through it came to his turn, and he said:

"I am going to Texas to establish a character. I have not got any at home, and I am going to to try to establish one in Texas."

He settled at Bailey's prairie, and soon after trouble commenced with the Mexicans, and he participated in the battle of Velasca. He carried home with him a cannon ball as a relic of this fight.

When he came to die he requested to be buried standing up six feet under the earth, which would require a grave of more than twelve feet in depth, as he was 6 feet 2 inches in height. He also requested that there should be buried with him his rifle, 100 rounds of ammunition, his butcher-knife, two plugs of tobacco, one bottle of whiskey, his dog and the cannon ball from Velasca. All this was done with the exception of the dog.

He died at home in 1838 on Bailey's prairie, Brazolia County, and was buried on Oyster Creek. He was liked and respected by all who knew him.

Epicurean Elephants.

An elephant's digestive functions are very rapid, and the animal, therefore, requires daily a large amount of fodder—six hundred pounds at least. In its wild state the animal feeds heartily, but wastefully. It is careful in selecting the few forest trees which it likes for their bark or foliage. But it will tear down branches and leave half of them untouched. It will strip off the bark from other trees and throw away a large portion.

As it is a nocturnal animal, it selects its trees by the sense of touch and smell. Its sense of smell is so delicate that a wild elephant can wind an enemy at a distance of one thousand yards, and the nerves of its trunk are so sensitive that the smallest substance can be discovered and picked up by its tiny proboscis.

An elephant's palate is very delicate, and the animal is whimsical in selecting or rejecting morsels of food. Sir Samuel W. Baker tells an anecdote illustrative of the whims of a tame elephant belonging to the police of Dhubri:

This elephant was fed with rice and plantains. The stems of the plantains were split and cut into transverse sections two feet in length. Three-quarters of a pound of rice was placed within each tube of plantain stem. One day, while the elephant was being fed, a lady offered the animal a small sweet biscuit. It was taken in the trunk and almost immediately thrown on the ground. The mahout, or driver, thinking that the elephant had behaved rudely, picked up the biscuit and inserted it in a parcel of rice within a plantain stem. This was placed in the elephant's mouth, and at the first crunch it showed its disgust by spitting out the whole mess. The small biscuit had disgusted the animal, and for several minutes it tried by its inserted trunk to rake out every atom from its tongue and throat.

Tea-Chest Lead.

One of the industries in connection with the tea trade is the collection of the lead with which tea-chests are lined. China has been noted for many centuries for purity of its lead, and this tea-chest lead, as it is called, is regarded as the finest in existence. There are many uses for it; it is found very valuable in making the best kind of solder. No machinery is employed in the production of this sheet lead; every sheet is made by hand in the most primitive fashion. A large brick is provided, the size of the sheet of lead to be made, and is covered with two or three sheets of paper. On these the molten lead is poured, and another brick is placed on the top, which flattens the lead out to the required size and thickness. The sheets are soldered together to the size of the interior of the tea-chest; the tea is packed in, and the top sheet is fastened in place. The workmen are very expert, and they turn out an immense number of sheets in the course of a day, and, where labor is so cheap, at a price much less than if the articles were produced by machinery.

Children Running Wild.

"It's a mistake," says a physician, "to let city children do too much of the 'running wild' business in their summer outings. People have the idea that 'in the country' one may do anything or eat anything with impunity. Laws for healthful living operate as much under the pines and by the sea as within the city limits, but not many realize it. Mothers often complain to me that they bring their children back in the autumn thinner than when they went away. They may do that and still have them stronger, but many times children are allowed to run too incessantly. It takes a strong child to thrive on continuous exercise, and city children are not used to tramping up hill and down and over rough roads and fields. Make them stretch out under the trees or on the river bank an hour every day, and more if you can, and they'll gain by it."

Capacity of Barrels.

In the United States the barrel is a very uncertain quantity. A barrel of wine, beer or cider contains thirty-one and a half gallons; the Cincinnati lamp-oil barrel has forty-three gallons; the Kentucky whiskey barrel from forty to forty five gallons. In several States of the east a barrel, as a measure of articles other than liquids, is a legal fixed quantity. In a half dozen of the Eastern States a barrel of grain is five bushels; of rice, is two hundred and twenty pounds; of flour, one hundred and ninety-six pounds; and of lime, three hundred and twenty pounds.

Every garment we sell is of our own manufacture. No other retail clothier in Philadelphia can truthfully say the same.

We make and sell the best-fitting Ready-made Clothes you ever saw.

That is why our prices are uniformly lower than all others.

$12.00 for Men's Handsome All-Wool Cheviot Suits.
$3.50 for Boys' Fine All-Wool Cheviot Knee-Pant Suits. $4.75 with extra Pants.
Men's and Young Men's beautiful Silk-lined Fall Overcoats for **$10.00.**
Elegant Kersey Winter Overcoat, $10, $12, $13.50, $15, $20, $25.

Browning, King & Co.

Leading American Clothiers,

910 and 912 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

WARREN A. REED. *Opposite Post Office.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

M'KILLIP BRO'S.
Photographers.

Only the best work done. Finest effects in light, and shade, negatives retouched and modeled for superior finish. Copying viewing and life size crayons.

Over H. T. Clark & Son's store.
BLOOMSBURG.

FIFTY DOLLARS for LIFE SCHOLARSHIP.

No other School can do as much for Young Men and Women as

PALMS BUSINESS COLLEGE

1709 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

You pay us $50. We educate and assist you to a GOOD SITUATION. Can you ask more? Circulars free if you name this paper.

SPRING TONIC
And Blood Purifier

Proves its worth with the first bottle. It is Popular as a Tonic, Popular as a Blood Purifier, Popular to take as it is agreeable to all; Popular for Children, as it acts readily and leaves no bad results; Popular in prices, as it is within the reach of all. Manners' Double Extract Sarsaparilla is for sale by all Druggists. Only 50c a bottle.

$10,000

will be paid for a recipe enabling us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that the retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. At present the retail price is 20c.

This offer is open until January 1st., 1893. For particulars address the undersigned.

ACME BLACKING is made of pure alcohol, other liquid dressings are made of water. Water costs nothing. Alcohol is dear. Who can show us how to make it without alcohol so that we can make ACME BLACKING as cheap as water dressing, or put it in fancy packages like many of the water dressings, and then charge for the outside appearance instead of charging for the contents of the bottle?

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

PIK-RON

is the name of a paint of which a 25c. bottle is enough to make six scratched and dulled cherry chairs look like newly finished mahoganies. It will do many other remarkable things which no other paint can do.

All retailers sell it.

VIOLA CREAM

The Chain of evidence is now complete—that DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM is the only preparation that positively does all that is claimed for it. It removes Freckles, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Pimples, Tan, and all imperfections of the skin, without injury. A few applications will render a rough or red skin soft, smooth and white. It is not a cosmetic to cover defects, but a cure, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 50c. At druggists; or sent by mail. Send for testimonials,

G. C. BITTNER & CO.,
TOLEDO, - - OHIO.

READ THIS.

DOLLARS OFF.

When you want a suit of clothes, a new hat, gloves, neckwear and gents' furnishing goods, you should look for the place where you can get just what you want, in the latest styles, at reasonable prices. A few dollars off is always an object, and I am now making up spring and summer suits from a large assortment of goods, to suit all customers, at prices as low as are consistent with good work. Good fits guaranteed. The latest thing in straw hats are now here. Light as a feather. A beautiful line of neckwear, and summer shirts. Accurate measures taken for silk hats.

Next door to First National Bank. Bertsch, The Tailor, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GRATEFUL;—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

The surest way not to fail is to be determined to succeed.

A great name without merit is like an epitaph on a coffin.

Convictions that remain silent are neither sincere nor profound.

Grace is the beauty of form under the influence of freedom.—Schiller.

Hearken to the warning of conscience, if you would not feel its wounds.

We confess small faults in order to insinuate that we have no great ones.

Pride is increased by ignorance; those assume the most who know the least.

Leisure is a very pleasant garment to look at, but it is a very bad one to wear.

Cultivate presence of mind, for it often forms the round of security in the ladder of life.

In misinterpreting another's motive you sometimes reveal the bent of your own mind.

Be like the tree which covers with flowers the hand that shakes it.—Japanese Proverb.

Repentence is not so much remorse for what we have done, as the fear of consequences.

Man's voice is given to him, like his other talents, to be used, and not to be abused.—Cooper.

There is no rule more invariable than that we are paid for our suspicion by finding what we suspect.

Human reason has so little confidence in itself that it always looks for a precedent to justify its decrees.

Politics is a smooth file which cuts gradually and attains its end by a slow progression.—Montesquieu.

Equity judges with lenity, laws with extremity. In all moral cases the reason of the law is the law.—Scott.

Being our own master sometimes means that we are at liberty to be the slave of our own follies, caprices and passions.

We sometimes meet an original gentleman, who, if manners had not existed, would have invented them.—Emerson.

It is impossible to overvalue the power which the soul has of loving truth and doing all things for the sake of truth.

Militarism is the most conspicuous tyrant of the age in which we live, and is the road that leads to war.—W. E. Gladstone.

Absence diminishes weak passions and augments great ones; as the wind extinguishes tapers, but increases a conflagration.

Leisure will always be found by persons who know how to employ their time; those who want time are the people who do nothing.

Conscience will make us betray and fight against ourselves, and for want of other witnesses will give evidence against its owner.

Those who seek happiness in ostentation and dissipation are like those who prefer the light of a candle to the splendor of the sun.

Some are endowed with good temper in a much greater degree than others. The gift can, however, be increased by the effort to cultivate it.

Whatever upholds a man's self-respect inclines him to self-improvement, and to appreciate fully his good points goes a long way in helping him to cure his faults.

Hath any wronged thee? Be bravely revenged; slight it, and the work is begun; forgive it, and it is finished. He is below himself that is not above injury.—Quarles.

More than talent, more than beauty, more than wealth, sometimes more than wisdom, good manners are the best letters of introduction and the firmest cement of friendship.

Private credit is wealth, public honor is security; the feather that adorns the royal bird supports its flight; strip him of his plumage and you fix him to the earth.—Letters of Junius.

When one has been tormented and fatigued by his sensitiveness, he learns that he must live from day to day, forget all that is possible, and efface his life from memory as it passes.

Yesterday is yours no longer, tomorrow may never be yours; but today is yours, the living present is yours, and in the living present you may stretch forward to the things that are before.

Learn to be pleased with everything; with wealth, so far as it makes us beneficial to others; with poverty, for not having much to care for; and with obscurity, for being unenvied.—Plutarch.

"What is a gentleman?" asks Thackeray. "It is to be honest, to be gentle, to be generous, to be brave, to be wise; and, possessed of all these qualities, to exercise them in the most graceful manner."

SAYINGS BY GAIL HAMILTON.

Bashfulness is constitution.

Good breeding is good sense.

Awkwardness may be ineradicable.

It is the first duty of a woman to be a lady.

Wildness is a thing which girls can not afford.

No art can restore the grape its bloom.

Bad manners in a woman are immorality.

Delicacy is a thing which can not be lost or found.

Ignorance of etiquette is the result of circumstances.

Familiarity without confidence, without regard, is destructive to all that makes women exalting and ennobling. —New York World.

AXIOMS.

Silence is the seal of friendship.

Man is a perambulating universe.

Genius typifies and talent individualizes.

The tongue is the brain's signal of distress.—Kate Field's Washington.

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

The Columbia Democrat,

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

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All communications should be addressed to

THE COLUMBIAN,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT

GROVER CLEVELAND,

of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

of Illinois.

STATE.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.
GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie.
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga.
JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.
THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.
DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Samuel G. Thompson,	Clem't R. Wainwright,
Adam S. Conway,	Charles H. Lafferty,
W. Redwood Wright,	George R. Guss
John O. James,	William Molan,
James Duffey,	Charles D. Breck,
S. W. Trimmer,	Samuel S. Leiby,
Azur Lathrop,	T. C. Hippie,
Thomas Chalfant,	W. D. Himmelreich
P. H. Strubinger,	H. B. Piper,
Joseph D. Orr,	Charles A. Fagan.
Andrew A. Payton,	John D. Braden,
Michael Leibel,	Thomas McDowell,
Cornelius W. Bull,	Wm. G. Yuengling,
J. K. P. Hall,	John Conway.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

S. P. WOLVERTON,

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

E. M. TEWKSBURY,

ANDREW L. FRITZ,

Lord Tennyson, poet laureate of England is dead.

In 1870 John A. Logan in the House of Representatives said "When a gentleman stands upon this floor and tells me that this high, this extraordinary high tariff is for the protection of the laboring men of this country who are not skilled laborers, I tell him I do not understand how he can substantiate such a theory." What would Logan have said about the McKinley bill?

A farmer ought to consider how this Tariff of McKinley works against him. It cuts off competition in farming implements here. And the manufacturer who sends a horse rake into the South American market and sells it for $19 charges $25 for it here. The Cumming feed cutter is sold in South America for $60 and here for $90. The Clipper cutter is sold in South America for $9.50 and here for $18. The Ann Arbor cutter No. 1 is sold in South America for $16 and here for $28. And No. 2 is sold in South America for $40. These are a few of the frauds the McKinley tariff practices on the farmer.

The one producer in the United States who year after year always has a surplus is the farmer. His surplus product is of no benefit to him unless he can exchange it for something that he needs. Whatever hinders the free and easy exchange of commodities is an injury to the farmer. The Tariff levied for the protection of manufactures is an injury to him. It taxes him on everything he wears, on every article of household use, on all the implements and machinery of his farm and on the clothing of his wife and children. And it shuts the markets of the world against him. Every farmer in the land should vote against the Republican tariff.

The American laboring man has but one thing to sell, viz. his labor. If we "protect" him we must prevent competition by foreigners who would sell the same commodity in this market. To protect him we must insure a home market for American labor. The American laborer and mechanic does not sell what he *produces* in the mine and the shops and the factories. He simply sells his labor. To put a duty on his *product* cannot protect him. Therefore the McKinley bill cannot help him. It only makes articles of necessity and of comfort dearer and so makes life harder to live for him. The only way the McKinley bill could help the laborer would be to levy a tariff tax on the commodity he sells—namely labor. But labor is on the free list.

The laborer who votes the Republican ticket, is simply voting to pay higher taxes for the benefit of capitalists.

BALLOT MUDDLE SETTLED.

The Secretary of State Solves the Problem and Will Not Prepare Another Form.

THE MATTER MUCH SIMPLIFIED.

Official Forms to be made up by County Commissioners.

The secretary of state has solved the ballot problem. He has finally concluded that he has nothing to do with preparing an official form of ballot to be used under the Baker law and has decided to transfer the matter to the county commissioners of the state to make up a form according to their construction of the act. He has already sent out several thousand copies from the state department of each of two special forms and now has in the hands of the state printer for printing a third. This blanket form will be printed with a few unimportant changes and sent to those asking for it. It will merely be intended as a guide to commissioners who have been confused by the number of forms they have received from this source.

The third form is twenty-two inches wide and fifty-two inches in length. The secretary of state thinks the length can be reduced an inch or two by pulling out the leads in certain places thus making the blank spaces smaller. This the state printer will be ordered to do at once. A few copies will then be printed and filed away as a relic of the secretary's third and unsuccessful attempt to prepare a ballot satisfactory to all the political parties of the state. Those who have seen the last form say it can not possibly be made less than twenty-two inches in width and fifty-one inches long.

Chief Clerk Snyder, of the state department, went to New York on Saturday and had a long conference with his chief about the ballot muddle. Mr. Snyder took with him the protests to the governor of Chairman Reeder, of the state Republican committee; H. D. Patton, the manager of the Prohibitionists' campaign in Pennsylvania, and other political leaders against the form which was about to be issued. The secretary of state then and there concluded to get away from the responsibility of preparing another, or third, form and agreed to leave the work with the county commissioners.

THE QUESTION SIMPLIFIED.

When asked about the size of the ballot Clerk Snyder said: "We have nothing to do with the size of the ballot. It is regulated by the number of candidates in the various counties. I heard to day of a county in which there are only two candidates while in another, of which I know personally, there are six or seven. It is possible that we will not send out another specimen form of ballot other than that issued several days ago until we shall have certified the nominations, which will be as soon after the 20th of the month as possible.

The secretary's decision in this matter very much simplifies the ballot question and makes it possible for every county to get all the ballots necessary, to say nothing of the money that will be saved in the printing of them. There is nothing now to prevent the commissioners from diminishing the size of the ballot. This can be done by arranging the ninety-six presidential electors and the state candidates of the minor parties—Prohibitionists, People's and Labor—in three separate columns instead of one column as in the third form, each with its proper designation of office. This would not increase the width of the present form, but would decrease the length more than one-half. Besides, it would give the Prohibitionists and independent voter an equal chance with the Democratic and Republican voter. By this change they would not be required to look over the list and select thirty-two electors out of the ninety-six.—*Patriot.*

A SAMPLE BALLOT.

On an inside page of this issue will be found a sample ballot similar to what will be used at the election next month. The names are fictitious, and there are some offices on it that will not be voted for this fall in this county, but it illustrates the method of voting so clearly that any one who will take the pains to examine it, and read the instructions along side of it, will have no trouble to know how to vote the straight Democratic ticket. On the Columbia County ballot none of the offices below Congress except Representatives will appear.

We have gone to some trouble and expense to furnish this information to our readers, and we believe that it will be appreciated, as many otherwise would have no opportunity of seeing the form of the ballot until election day. It would be well to preserve this paper for future reference.

There is something grimly absurd in the talk of protecting a laborer against "the pauper labor of Europe" while inviting that pauper labor to come over here and compete with American working men so as to reduce their wages.

"Handsome is that handsome does," and if Hood's Sarsaparilla doesn't do handsomely then nothing does. Have you tried it?

The Colored Voters.

LARGE NUMBERS IN THE NORTH WILL SUPPORT MR. CLEVELAND.

A Prominent Negro's Views.

William E. Gross of Brooklyn, N. Y., is a member of the Kings county Democracy and one of the members of the New York State Democratic campaign committee.

Mr. Gross is one of the solid Africo-American citizens of Brooklyn, whose strict attention to business has made for himself both wealth and a good reputation among his neighbors. In 1876, disgusted with Republican pretenses, he shook the dust of that party from his feet and gave hearty support to Mr. Tilden's election, and has ever since supported Democratic principles and candidates. Being well off in world's goods he contributes largely to the party of his choice, and in every campaign his voice and pen is waged in Democracy's behalf. He says that at least one-third of the colored voters in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut will cast their suffrages for the Democratic candidates.

THE LIGHT TURNED ON.

"To what do you attribute this sudden revolution?" he was asked.

"Well, in the first place, I do not consider it a revolution; but solely and simply a gradual evolution. The colored voters of to day are fast learning political economy and as they become educated they gradually turn from the ideal to the real. They know that their citizenship means more to them than the right to support any one political party, and they are beginning to understand the meaning of tariff reform and honest money as being the themes that touch the very heart of the labor problem The negro knows that protection, so far as it pertains to him, is a fraud, as the kind of labor he performs is not protected; but, on the other hand, he is effectually protected from entering the McKinley favored manufactories. Take for instance, the State of Pennsylvania, whose 40,000 black voters give their support to Republican protection. Yet how many of those favored industries give black men a fair opportunity in the struggle for bread? What is true of Pennsylvania is also true of other Northern States.

"There is not one of them where black mechanics and tradesmen are treated with even decency or fairness. Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, who lives in Massachusetts is making considerable noise about the condition of the black men in the South, but seems to overlook the black mote which darkens the light in the eye of the average manufacturing industry of his native State. In Mississippi, Alabama, and in fact, in all the Southern States, the negro has a fair chance of labor, but the same is not true of the free North.

The average wages received under a protective tariff by black laboring men in the North is less than the average white laborers receive who work under an opposite tariff policy. Therefore, so far as the negro is concerned Republican protection is a fraud pure and simple."

THE FORCE BILL.

"Mr. Gross, what is the attitude of your people toward the Federal election bill?"

"So far as I have discerned, they do not want it. Their attitude is the same as the Republican candidate for Vice President, Mr. Reid, was in 1873. 'It is a party measure,' said Mr. Reid. 'It is really a bill to give the president (provided he be a Republican) power to transfer the machinery of elections from local jurisdiction to the hands of United States Marshals, who shall be appointed by the President.' Mr. Reid denounced the measure as being contradictory to our Constitution, but he was not a candidate for office then; but this does not make any material difference, as the negro knows that such a measure would do the race more harm than good, and Republican black men in the South, as well as those of Democratic tendencies in the North, are united in their opposition to it."

"How do you regard Mr Harrison?"

"As a failure." was a quick reply. "In 1888 the Republican party, true to its instincts, promised everything to black men if they would again vote them in power. What is the result? Not twelve months had elapsed before the colored people all over the country were up in arms against the administration. To delegation after delegation Mr. Harrison expressed himself as being friendly toward us, but his record has failed to support the theory The way in which he snubbed Mrs. Roberts, widow of Ex-President Roberts of the Liberian Republic; the failure to give recognition to the race on the World's Fair commission (which, by the way, was not overlooked by the democratic Governors, Pattison and Flower), and his positive refusal to make a negro one of the Judges of the newly made Circuit Court, supplemented by his withdrawal of Messrs. Crum and Hill Postmasters, has caused general dissatisfaction, and even colored Republicans are offering these as excuses for their silence in the present campaign.

THE COLORED VOTE IN NEW YORK.

"How many colored voters have you in New York and in the close Northern States?"

"We have between 18,000 and 20,000 in New York State alone, and a fair proportion in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey. In the campaign of '91 when Mr. Flower defeated young Mr. Fassett, it was estimated by responsible Democratic authorities that fully 10,000 negroes voted for Mr. Flower. In the other States named it is admitted that this vote is the balance of power, and by this vote will Mr. Cleveland be placed in the White House." Speaking of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Gross became enthusiastic and declared that he would get fully one half of the black vote in the North. "The Republican managers know this and they are using every means known to politicians to check this on slaught. In '88 they beat the traditional forty acre-and-a-mule promise, this year they have gone beyond that.

"I am a member of most every representative social organization of color in my own home, and although politics is not permitted to enter their deliberations, yet the drift of sentiment is entirely in sympathy with Mr. Cleveland's candidacy. His administration was a fair and economical one, and his treatment of all the people has had no parallel since Mr. Lincoln's time. In contrast with Mr. Harrison's snobbery to Mrs. Roberts, of the 'Black Republic, Mr. Cleveland showed her marked courtesy; he received Mr. Douglass with the same dignity that has characterized his public life, and the political recognition he accorded our race was in every respect equal to that received from Republican predecessors. And these are the reasons that the masses of my race are content to cast their lot with Mr. Cleveland and his party. He who doubts this let him visit the sections wherein I have canvassed and I am certain that he will be convinced of its truthfulness." Mr. Gross took an early train for New York and will resume his work in the campaign.

Harrison vs Quay.

The differences between the Harrison wing and the Quay wing of the Republican party seem to be wholly irreconcilable. In spite of all that can be done in the interest of harmony the Quay men continue to sneer at the Harrison people as "pious frauds" and "canting humbugs" while Mr. Harrison and his friends make no secret of their entire disapproval of all forms of Quayism. It is a truly deplorable condition of affairs and causes General Reeder a great deal of anxiety. He realizes that Pennsylvania with her big majority must take care of herself and he understands the feeling among the working classes in the State well enough to know that she wants a great deal of taking care of. The new ballot law enables the employes of protected industries to express their honest convictions of the Tariff at the polls. The working men of Pennsylvania and the farmers of the State are not saying much, but they will surely be heard from on election day in a way that will make old fashioned majorities appear fabulous. Under such circumstances it would be a great relief to the Chairman of the Republican State Committee if the Harrison howlers would be kind enough to let Quay alone. But they won't. The Senator did gather the "boodle" and he did elect Harrison with it, beyond all question. It is true, they have the President's own authority for the statement that "the Lord did it" But the President is certainly mistaken. The testimony is entirely the other way. As to the Wanamaker contribution that gentleman himself has testified. "I told Quay I would undertake to raise the money," and the Manufacturers' Club also testifies through its organ that it was due to Quay's efforts that their people contributed. It won't do then to say it was "the Lord" who did it, and it is entirely unfair to deprive Mr. Quay of credit for the result of his characteristic work. Besides the sound sense and good judgment of the people generally has led them long since to the conclusion that Mr. Harrison's election was entirely the result of "practical politics"—just as his nomination was. It is rank blasphemy to intimate that the Lord has anything to do with these things. And looking at the trouble from the outside as an impartial observer we are constrained to say that to give the Pennsylvania Senator his due, he did elect Harrison and it is unjust now to pretend that he had nothing to do with it.

As the cool winds of Autumn begin to whistle through the shoddy-made clothing of the poor man and give him an idea of the cold comfort his McKinley taxed clothing will give him this winter, he will think more than once before he votes the Republican protection ticket. It is a ticket that makes the manufacturers rich but it affords no protection to the working man or his wife and children against the bitter winter weather.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President, has been seriously ill for several weeks, and is still very weak. Her condition is slightly improved, and hopes are now entertained for her ultimate recovery.

IS PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC.

Imperative instructions have gone out from Republican headquarters to the district chairmen throughout the State of Pennsylvania. They are confidentially informed that the labor troubles at Homestead and elsewhere have seriously affected the party, and that the result of the Reading combine and the adoption of the new ballot law will "in all probability" prove disastrous to the cause of Protection in Pennsylvania. Then they are urged to quietly employ every means in their power to win votes from the Democratic ranks, and it is suggested that "Committees of five' be appointed in each district, each committee to work on one Democrat. The method of working suggested is for them to select one man and go after him alternately, first one and then another meeting the victim and using argument, persuasion and all the "usual methods" to induce him to vote the Republican ticket. And it is most vehemently and positively urged that each committee can and *must* secure at least one Democratic vote for the Republican party. Then it is figured out how desirable an offset one or two votes gained from the Democracy in each district would be to this serious disaffection in Republican ranks. And the chairmen are warned that such an "offset" is necessary.

To any man who will sit quietly down and consider all the facts, the reasons for grave anxiety on the part of Republican leaders in Pennsylvania are obvious. There is none of the usual bluster and brag and "hurrah" in the State this year. Manufacturers are ashamed to tell the workingmen that they need protection to give them high wages. People no longer credit predictions of ruin and disaster to follow Democratic success The workingmen who on the eve of election, hitherto, were loudly and aggressively for the Republican ticket are saying nothing. They are reading and thinking. They have begun to understand the tariff question. This silence, this extraordinary quiet in the State is ominous for the Republican party. In fear and trembling the managers recall the campaign of 1890. They know of what the independent vote of Pennsylvania is capable and that it has always leaned towards Cleveland. They know how many thousands of voters have been coerced into voting the Republican ticket in the past and that the great majorities of Philadelphia and Allegheny, under the new ballot law can no longer be depended upon. And their every movement indicates doubt and fear for Pennsylvania.

There are so many absolutely uncertain quantities in the political problem to-day that no living man can approximate the result in this State. With such men as Judge Cooley, Judge Gresham and Wayne McVeagh declaring in favor of the Reform demanded by the Democracy in the interest of the people, the front rank of the Republican column is broken and the leaders in Pennsylvania may well be dismayed. All the signs are favorable to the Democracy. The cause of Labor and that of Tariff Reform go hand in hand. The one hope of the masses is in the triumph of Democratic principles. And the friends of Grover Cleveland may well ask themselves with hopeful expectation as the Republican leaders are doing with fearful doubt "Is Pennsylvania Democratic?"

The Republican party claims to champion the doctrine of equality of all men before the law. Does anybody believe that a committee of corporated capitalists, who met together for the purpose of locking out laborers would under any circumstances be in any danger of an indictment for treason in Pennsylvania?

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 1yr.

The manufacturing establishments at Lowell, Mass. employ 1800 men, women and children. Their wages are $480,000; cost of material $1,000,000; value of product $3,000,000; net profit of capital $1,500,000. Here when 1800 people divide one dollar between them the capitalist pockets three. Who does protection protect?

Patrolman Julius Zeidler

Of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Police Force, gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. His wife takes it for dizziness and indigestion and it works charmingly. "The children also take it with great benefit. It is without doubt a most excellent thing for **That Tired Feeling.** I cheerfully recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and Hood's Pills to every one who wishes to have health and comfort." **Get HOOD'S.**

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache.

Mrs. Edward Myers.

Torturing Erysipelas.

ONE OF THE WORST CASES EVER REPORTED.

Mrs. Myers' Hand Amputated. Her Life Saved.

The case of Mrs. Edward Myers, of Athens, N. Y., furnishes an apt illustration of a woman's power of endurance. This lady had been treated for months in the usual way for **Erysipelas** of the hand, without benefit. Not until her hand had become a mass of **putrified flesh,** and her life **despaired** of, did she turn to **Dr. Kennedy,** proprietor of **FAVORITE REMEDY,** for help.

He at once informed her that he could **save her life,** but that it was impossible to save the hand—it must be amputated.

SAVED She received this terrible intelligence quietly, declined to take ether, stipulating merely to hold her husband's hand during the operation, and underwent the painful process without moving a muscle or uttering a groan.

HER **Dr. Kennedy** then gave **Favorite Remedy,** which drove the poisonous disease out of her system, cleansed the blood, and prevented the **return of the disease,** and she now lives and rejoices in her great deliverance.

LIFE Had **Dr. Kennedy** been called at any previous stage of the disease he would have at once **prescribed Favorite Remedy** and **Mrs. Myers** would not have had to undergo this terrible ordeal, as it would have **saved her hand.**

Are you reader, troubled with **Erysipelas** or any **eruption of the skin,** it may be **Erysipelas** in its incipient stage—**don't trifle with it a moment,** but use **Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, it will cure you, for it is**

DEATH TO ERYSIPELAS.

$6.55 PRESENT FREE!

Beautiful book containing the latest vocal music full sheet-music plates, handsome cover, including the following gems, unabridged:

Afterwards,	40	I've Worked Eight Hours,	40
Baby's Fast Asleep,	40	I Whistle and Wait,	40
Comrades,	50	Love's Golden Dream,	40
God Bless Our Land,	25	Old Organ Flower,	40
Go Pretty Rose,	50	Our Last Waltz,	40
Guard the Flag,	40	Over the Moonlit Sea,	40
In Old Madrid,	50	Sweet Katie Conner,	40
Mary and John,	40	What is Love,	40

We give this book to introduce to you KROUT'S BAKING POWDER And KROUT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

Unsurpassed for PURITY and STRENGTH. Your grocer will give you a circular containing additional Premium List with full particulars how to get them free.

ALBERT KROUT, Chemist, Phila.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease *Consumption,* is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis* and all throat and lung *Maladies* He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York Sept. 16, 1yr.

WANTED Wide-awake workers everywhere for **"SCHEPP'S Photographs of the World";** the greatest book on earth; costing $ 00,000; retail at $3.25, **SCHEPP'S** cash or installments: mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes. Agents wild with success. Mr. THOS. L. MARTIN, Centreville, Texas, cleared $711 in 9 days; Miss ROSE ADAMS, Wooster, O., $28 in 40 minutes; Rev. J. HOWARD MADISON, Lyons, New York., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only $1.00. Books on credit. Freight paid. Ad. **Globe Bible Publishing Co.,** of the **WORLD.** 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., or 3 S Dearborn St., Chicago Ill. 9-30-3m.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute,* or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address POND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

AN UGLY COUGH

yields at once to

Dr. Hoxie's

CERTAIN CROUP CURE

Contains no opium. Causes no nausea. 50 cents. Sold by prominent druggists throughout the State.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female Weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

Not like a BUSINESS COLLEGE;
Not like a SHORTHAND COLLEGE
Not like a LITERARY COLLEGE;
Not like a TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, but

THOROUGHLY and EMPHATICALLY

INDIVIDUAL, and ORIGINAL.

Catalogue mailed for 4 stamps. Address, NELSON ARTHUR MILLER, Pres't, Elmira, N.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter. March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1892.

The next meeting of the Democratic club will be held on the 20th.

Squire Haskins wants to see you at the Opera House Thursday and Friday night. He is good.

H. A. McKillip Esq. and J. C. Brown addressed a republican meeting at Centralia last Friday night.

A big turkey dinner, everything hot, at the Dining hall on the fair grounds, for 50 cents.

Arthur E. Sidman as Squire Haskins, appears at the Opera House on Thursday and Friday nights. Don't miss it.

C. P. Sloan bought the M. C. Sloan shops on Market street last Thursday for $3600. He has sold his wood shop and lot to W. S. Rishton.

The men's meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association will be in charge of Mr. Bills, of Danville, next Sunday afternoon at 2:30. All men cordially invited.

The Franklindale Band, of Franklin township attended the fair on Wednesday. It is composed of eighteen young men, and they look and play very well.

The Columbian is mailed on Thursday morning this week as our employees want to attend the fair. The office will be open every day as usual, and our friends are invited to call.

Eldad Turner of Shickshinny was run over by the north bound train on the D. L. & W. R. R. that passes here at 6:36, on Friday last. The accident occurred above Beach Haven He was an uncle of Mrs Ira McHenry of Benton.

J. G. Wells' show window have been painted white and striped with gold, and plate glass mirrors placed at each end of the windows. A more attractive display of goods cannot be found anywhere. Mr. Wells is up to the times in his business.

William Bahme who is extensively engaged in fish culture on the other side of the river, was in town on Tuesday with a pail full of young eels. He intended to enter them at the fair, but as no provision had been made for such exhibits, he took them home again.

The funeral of Engineer Getzinger at Catawissa last Sunday was very largely attended. Special trains were run, and it is estimated that two thousand people were present. The Knights of the Golden Eagle, American Mechanics, and Ent Post G. A. R. went over from Bloomsburg.

St. Paul's vested choir went over to Catawissa last Sunday morning and took part in the service. The choir is composed of Prof. Butts, J. L. Harman, Harry Houck, Pierce Foulk, Edward H. Harrar, Charles T. Hendershott, O. W. Ent, John Fox, Deforest Hummer, William Laycock, William Sawyer, David Tasker, Chas. Wilson, Frank Phillips, Boyd Maize, Fred Midgley.

The Columbia Celebration in New York —Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Columbian celebration to be held in New York, October 9th to 13th, promises to be one of the most interesting occasions of the kind ever held.

The programme arranged for is as follows:—

Oct. 9, Religious Observance.

Oct. 10. School and College Parade. Art Exhibitions at the Academy.

Oct. 11. Military Parade.

Oct. 12 Military Parade, Dedication of Columbus Monument—Grand Night Pageant, with display of Fireworks.

Oct. 13. The Banquet.

The Military and Naval Parade and the Night Pageant will be exceptionally interesting.

For this occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to New York from principal stations on its line at a rate of one fare and a third *per capita* the round trip, the minimum rate being $1.00. These tickets will be sold and good going October 9th to 12th and valid for return until October 15th inclusive.

MUSIC LESSONS.

Chas. P. Elwell, for the past three years a student in Boston, is giving lessons on piano and violin. Both taught in the best methods, piano in New England Conservatory method, violin according to the German school.

It's not very pleasant to cough and hack. To suffer pain in chest and back.

Many people could stop it, for sure. By simply using One Minute Cough Cure. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 1yr.

Columbus Day At Centralia

Columbus Day will be observed at Centralia on the 21st with appropriate exercises in the schools, and a big parade in the afternoon by the scholars and teachers, with Capt. W. W. Heffner as Chief Marshal.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The committee on educational classes have perfected arrangements to conduct night school for men and boys. A room has been fitted especially for this purpose. Prof. G. E. Wilbur with a corps of competent teachers will have charge. All the common branches and book keeping will be taught.

Stenography, German, music or any branch will be taught, providing a class of ten make application for same. The school will be opened Oct. 18th., at 7:30 p. m. All desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity of securing a better education, will hand their names at once to the General Secretary.

What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and then has the dyspepsia so bad that he can't enjoy any of the good things it contains? He wont have dyspepsia if he takes De Witt's Little Early Risers. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 1yr.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING

The School Board met Friday evening, all the members and teachers present.

Orders were drawn for the first month's salary of teachers and janitors.

The committee on text books recommended the purchase of nine sets of helps for the Study of Natural History for the primary and secondary grades The report was approved and committee directed to make the purchase

The committee recommended the following rules governing use of free text books.

This book is the property of the Bloomsburg School District.

The teacher shall record the names of all scholars using these books.

At the close of each term the pupil must return the book to the teacher

Books wilfully damaged or not returned must be paid for by the pupil.

By order of the Board.

Secretary reported the American Book Co. had presented the high school library a copy of Webster's International Dictionary and a resolution of thanks was passed.

The schools to be closed on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday on account of the Fair.

To relieve Miss Bernhard's room in Third street building, a motion was adopted directing the principal to transfer all pupils in that room who live east of Centre street to the same grade in Fifth street building.

The purchase of organs in the new rooms was referred to the committee on supplies with authority to act.

The following bills were presented and ordered paid:

E. C. Jones, labor, 3rd St....	$ 10 50
Frank Taylor, labor, cleaning 5th street.....	18 12
P. S. Moyer, painting gutters, 1st street.....	19 12
Farmer's Produce Exchange, weighing coal.....	5 85
P. G. Miller, coal.....	287 92
U. S. School Furniture Co.,..	301 25
School Furnishing Co., slate board, moulding and labor..	20 00
W. O. Holmes, refitting, 5th street.....	100 44
Bloomsburg Water Co.,.....	6 05
Freight on black boards.....	22 18

Adjourned to Nov. 21

Have tried almost every known remedy for Itching Piles without success, finally bought a box of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, and it has cured me. C. D. Haskins, Peoria, Ill. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 1yr.

Rev. A. Houtz will deliver a Columbian discourse on next Sunday Oct. 16 as follows:

St. James at 10:15 A. M. Zion at 2:15 P. M., and Orangeville at 7:15 P. M.

The ladies of the Episcopal church are furnishing a splendid dinner every day at the fair grounds, for 50 cents. Meals ready any time after ten o'clock.

A gentleman of this county who has excellent judgment remarked to us the other day that he knew of no pill so good for constipation,, dyspepsia and liver complaint as De Witt's Little Early Risers. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 1yr.

A Fiji missionary says that ninety per cent. of the Fiji Island population which is 110,000, is found in church on Sunday. That is much better than many civilized Nations can boast, comments the New York Mail and Express.

DIED.—In the city of consumption. A familiar headline isn't it? It's pretty risky to neglect a cold or cough. One Minute Cough Cure is pleasant safe and sure. W. S. Rishton Druggist. 1yr.

Opera House Bloomsburg, one week, comencing Monday, Oct. 17. Geo. A. Hill's Original People's Theatre Company. Two shows in one. Drama and variety combined. Prices, 10, 20 and 30 cents. Present a ladies ticket at Dentler's and get a reserved seat at half price.

For Sale or Rent.

The undersigned offers for sale or rent the hotel in Orangeville known as the Heckman House. Also offers for sale 23 acres of land in Scott township. For terms etc. inquire of Albert Heckman, Orangeville. 10-14-6mos.

There is no use talking, neither Harrison or Cleveland will be elected unless they take De Witt's Little Early Risers. They have a "get there quality possessed by no other pill. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 1yr.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Wm. Krickbaum vs Wm. Snyder. Verdict of Jury is that plaintiff be allowed $1.50 per inch without interest for the publishing of the license applications.

Sheriff deeds acknowledged:

Property of Wm. Lennon to M. Lennon $22.50

Property of J. Hinderliter to G. M. Tustin, Assignee, &c., for $1.50

Property of A. J. Brosious to A. M. Bidleman for $22. 23

Property of I. K. Sweppenheiser to J. A Schreck for $2120 and property of same to same for $401.

Frank P. Davis. Joseph Crawford and Benj. Kistler appointed viewers as to certain piece of ground in Scott township for school purposes.

Estate of Joseph Carl, dec'd, petition to withdraw account filed.

Petition for partition of the estate of J. C. Meyer, dec'd. Inquest awarded.

Fred H. Hosler appointed guardian of Ezra E. Thomas O., and Dora E. Hosler, minor children of Mary Hosler, dec'd.

Adam Moser admitted to citizenship.

Report of commissioner on sale of real estate of John E. Snyder, a lunatic, filed.

Auditor's report of the estate of H. G. Creveling, dec'd, having been referred back to auditor on Oct. 5, 1892, as per petition and order of court attached to audit, confirmed nisi.

Auditor's report in the estate of J. O. Hess, dec'd, confirmed nisi

Rebecca A. Hopler vs. Nathan E. Hopler, divorce decreed.

Com. vs. J. R. Bibby. Motion to set aside verdict as to imposing costs upon prosecutor filed. Verdict set aside and sentence of court revoked.

Samuel Neyhard, Alfred Crawford and Edmund Crawford appointed viewers of road in Benton near planing mill of Wesley and Smith.

Petition of C. A. Kleim, commissioner of John Boyer, a lunatic, for leave to pay expenses, &c., filed and petition granted.

Petition of John Ball, guardian of James C. and Grover C. Ball, minors, for allowance, decreed.

Return of inquest in lunacy of Wm. Wilson Kester, finding him to be a lunatic filed and continued, and Charles Kester appointed committee.

Estate of minor children of William Sitler, deceased, petition for allowance granted.

William A. Hess vs. Jacob F. Rink. Verdict for plaintiff for $283.43.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by C. A. Kleim.

Dyspepsia, distress after eating, sour stomach, poor appetite, bad taste, coated tongue and heartburn are cured by De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. W. S. Rishton, Durggist. 1yr.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Town Council Thursday evening the following members were present: Drinker, Gilmore, Rhoades, Holmes, Kramer, Peacock and Gorry.

A petition from citizens on Seventh Street was read, asking that the north side of said street be laid with pipe or the gutter be so repaired as to carry off surface water, the street being in an unhealthy condition. No action.

Committee on Columbus Day, Holmes being the only member of the committee appointed at last meeting to confer with a committee of teachers that so conferred, reported that it had been agreed to ask the Town Council to head the procession and that it ask the bands and secret societies to march in the parade. The council is to ask the societies and bands to take part in the parade.

Policeman Thomas to be furnished with an overcoat. The vote was as follows: Aye—Peacock, Gorry, Holmes, Drinker; No—Gilmore, Kramer, Rhoades.

The report of the town engineer with reference to Catharine street bridge, was read. He reports the bridge and approaches built according to contract. On motion, the council to be a committee of the whole to examine bridge and approaches and report at a special meeting to be called by the President for that purpose. Special meeting called at one o'clock to day.

In reference to placing fire escapes on the Opera House, moved by Peacock, that the president of the council take such action as he deems proper. The motion was unanimously passed.

Peacock called attention to the want of crossing on Fifth street at the rear of Methodist parsonage Referred to committee on streets.

Kramer reported that he intended to build a brick house on Main street and did not want to build a pavement until he built the house. If he concluded not to build in 30 or 60 days he would build a pavement of Ohio stone or cement. Ordinance read.

Moved by Peacock that the street commissioner be instructed not to enforce the ordinance with reference to pavements on Main street in the case of Kramer for thirty days, and if at the expiration of such time Kramer concludes to build in the spring that it be not enforced till after he has built. The president refused to put the motion because it violated present ordinance. The motion was then withdrawn.

The engineer was instructed to fix grade on West street between Second and Third and that owners of property on said street be required to relay their pavements in accordance with such grade.

Moved that the contract of the preceding council made with the Electric Light Company be ratified so far as this council is concerned providing the company puts up the additional lights.

Moved that the fountain be painted light gray.

Moved that town engineer give proper grade on alley between Gilmore and Kramer.

The following bills were presented:

Nathan Chromis, police services.....$	4 50
Frank Baum, police services.	1 00
Jas. C. Brown, Town Engineer, services.....	30 00
Wm. Krickbaum, publishing ordinance, &c.....	8 25
Bloomsburg Water Co.....	85 83
Wm. Ferguson, work at fountain.....	241 11
W. O. Holmes, sewer.....	141 90
Geo. W. Keiter, hauling on road.....	19 50
J. L. Mott Iron Works, fountain.....	1509 00
Bloomsburg Car Co., wrought iron, &c.....	4 83
W. C. Richard, hauling, brooms, &c.....	1 10
Lock Haven Clay Works...	62 40
Bloomsburg Electric Light Co.....	1299 00
L. L. & W. R. R. freight...	73 70
R. H. Ringler, Sec.....	15 00

Bills accepted and orders to be drawn.

Reduced Rates to Chicago for the Dedicatory Ceremonies of the World's Fair via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For people desiring to attend the Dedicatory Ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, October 20th to 22d, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets at a rate of one and one-third the first class limited fare, from October 18th to 20th inclusive, good for return passage until October 25th inclusive. For the accommodation of United States troops and enrolled State militia in uniform, traveling on continuous solid train tickets in bodies of not less than twenty-five, tickets will be sold at a rate of one fare for the round trip from October 17th to 19th inclusive, to be good going only on date of sale, and good for return passage until October 25th.

EQUESTRIAN LIVERY.

Charles E. Hower has opened a livery stable at the rear of his premises on Third street, where he keeps saddle horses to hire. He has five head, well broken, safe for ladies and children. Thus far he has been well patronized. He will accompany those who are just learning to ride, if desired. tf.

Fashionable Livery.

The well known horseman has opened a fashionable livery in connection with his boarding stable at the Exchange Hotel Stables, where fine turnouts can be obtained, single or double. He has well broken and safe saddle and driving horses for ladies, all at reasonable rates. Orders left at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention. Drivers furnished when desired.

tf W. A. HARTZELL, Proprietor.

Of Interest to Young Men.

Young men desiring a successful start in business life should write to Palms Business College, 1709 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, for handsome circulars, which will be sent free, provided you name this paper. This institution issues a Life Scholarship for Fifty Dollars, and secures situations for its graduates. This is a rare chance for those who wish to become bread winners.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester; a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

It Will Build You Up

Are you all run down? *Scott's Emulsion* of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will build you up and put flesh on you and give you a good appetite.

Scott's Emulsion **cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine.** Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Female Weakness Positive Cure

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any lady if they will send their Express and P. O. address. Yours respectfully, DR. W. B. MARCHISI, 90 GENESSEE ST., UTICA, N. Y.

During Fair Best Photographs and Crayons at M'Killip Bros. Over Clark & Son's Store.

Lowest prices on Prescriptions and drugs at Rishton's. 3t.

For all school books and school supplies go to Mercer's Drug and Book store.

For Wall Paper and Window Shades go to Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

For Ladies' or Childrens' Coats go to CLARK & SON.

All prescriptions left at Rishton's Pharmacy will be compounded by *himself*. *Lowest prices.* 3t.

Writing paper by the Box or Quire at Mercer's Drug and Book store.

Ladies' Coats, Childrens' Coats, Special lines now open at H. J. CLARK & SON.

Glasses fitted free of charge at J. G. Wells.' All workguaranteed.

Slates, Pencils, Pens, Inks, Tablets, and all school books at Mercer's Drug and Book store.

Deeds, single and double acknowledgement, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

The largest and best line of sponges ever brought to town at Rishton's Pharmacy. 3t.

Have you seen the handsome line of Dress Goods and Trimmings CLARK & SON are Showing and the low PRICES they offer.

Don't forget that we sell all school books used at the Normal and Public schools. J. H. MERCER.

During Fair Best Photographs and Crayons at M'Killip Bros. Over Clark & Son's store.

Ladies' Coats and Capes in newest styles at CLARK & SON.

W. S. Rishton Ph G. announces that all prescriptions left at his Drug Store are compounded by *himself* at the *lowest possible price.* 10-7-3t.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

During Fair, Best Photographs and Crayons at M'Killip Bros. Over Clark & Son's store.

Furs, Fur Trimmings etc., at CLARK & SON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sylvester Pursel, late of Hemlock township.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Sylvester Pursel late of Hemlock twp., Col. Co. Pa., have been granted to the undersigned administrators to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

D. C. PURSEL,
F. D. DENTLER,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

9-16-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George Shuman, deceased.

Letters of administration with the will annexed, in the estate of George Shuman late of Mifflin township, Columbia county Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay. MARY M. CAMPBELL,

B. FRANK ZARR, Attorney. Administratrix, Mainville, Pa.

9-23-6t.

DUFFEY'S

MARKET SQUARE GALLERY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Headquarters for fine Photographs and Crayons. Copying and enlarging done in our artistic manner. All negatives made by Roshon are preserved and duplicates can be had at any time at reduced rates.

GALLERY OVER HARTMAN'S STORE.

10-7-1yr.

Some one has said that a bargain is an article sold under its real *value*. Some advertisers are not believers in this theory or are as economical of the truth as they are with their bargains.

But "an honest tale speeds best being plainly told." This is our purpose in offering *Wall paper* bargains. They are bargains because they are as we represent them, full length, full weight, bona-fide goods.

We know one instance of a bargain in wall paper which after it was on the walls lead pencil marks showed through. Whose was the bargain?

Come and see us before buying elsewhere.

W. H. BROOKE & Co.

ON WATLINGS ISLAND

DISCOVERY OF THE SPOT WHERE COLUMBUS LANDED.

Walter Wellman Tells How He Explored the Bahamas and Settled the Controversy Concerning the First Land Sighted by Columbus—A Fascinating and Instructive Narrative.

[Copyright, 1892.]

In May, 1891, the editor of the Chicago Herald wired me at Washington, "Can you find the spot where Columbus discovered America and mark it with a memorial?" My reply was, "Will try." If it had been a request to find the north pole or capture a mermaid I suppose the answer would have been the same. The newspaper correspondent is not surprised at anything.

WALTER WELLMAN.

The plan of The Herald was easy to understand. For centuries the identity of the island which Columbus first landed upon had remained unknown. The quadricentennial of the discovery of the New World was about to be celebrated in Chicago with a great exposition, and The Herald thought it proper that the spot at which occurred the most tremendous event in history should be sought out and appropriately marked.

This was a queer task, but a fascinating one. I went at it in characteristic American fashion—that is, jumped at it. I ransacked the Congressional library and other libraries. I cabled to London for a book which was not to be found in America. I procured from the hydrographic office charts of the Bahamas made by our government and the British admiralty.

Night and day study of the mystery of the discovery quickly showed these facts: In all history there is nothing that throws light upon the landfall save the journal kept by Columbus himself. Five islands had been put forward as the real San Salvador, and hundreds of books and pamphlets written in support of these theories. The correct theory must be based upon two conditions: The island itself must have certain features described by Columbus—lagoon, reefs, harbor hard by a headland through which the sea had cut its way, etc.—and it must lie at certain distances and in certain directions from five other islands visited and described by Columbus. As to the latter condition, inspection of the charts showed Watlings to be the only one that would fit the geometrical lines of Columbus' first voyage through the Bahamas. If it contained the physical features which Columbus had found in his San Salvador, then the mystery was solved. Oddly enough, the learned historians, geographers and cartographers who had supported the claims of the rival islands had not taken the trouble to visit the region of which they discoursed. Had they done so their controversy might have come to an end long ago.

Early in June our expedition sailed from New York. We went by Ward line steamer Santiago to Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas, having on board in addition to Charles Lederer, the famous artist of the Chicago Herald, a stonemason, a marble globe, a memorial tablet, thirty barrels of cement, a man servant, a photographic outfit and sundry boxes, barrels, demijohns and bottles containing the necessaries of life.

At Nassau we had a narrow escape. The governor of the Bahamas was to leave for England within an hour or so after our arrival, and without his authority we could do nothing. An hour of hustling, the assistance of the American consul and a letter which I had brought from Sir Julian Pauncefote, British minister at Washington, and Governor Shea gave us a letter commanding all the local officials of the Bahamas to place themselves at our command. Lucky for us that we caught kindly Governor Shea. The lieutenant governor, who came into power the minute the governor sailed, was against us. "Impertinent, presumptuous Yankees!" he exclaimed; "to think they can come down here and in a few weeks settle one of the great mysteries of history!" If the lieutenant governor had had his way we should have been sent back to New York quicker.

Watlings was 200 miles away. We had decided that if a visit to Watlings produced the physical evidence necessary to establish its claims beyond doubt, well and good. If not, we were to study the other islands in the order of their theoretical probability. How to get to Watlings was the question. In the harbor were sloops, yachts and schooners galore. One smelled of her last cargo, Jamaica rum; another of sponges, a third of fish, a fourth of poultry. The cabins of all were mere cells. And it was the season of the year when calms reigned for days at a time. The only steam vessel in port was the steamship tender, a crude craft with a bottom as flat as a street car, keelless and not lovely. Besides she cost a pretty penny. But we bothered the expense and took her, hove into her our cement and supplies, employed some more masons with their tools, bought half a ton of precious ice, hired "Sandy," the most famous pilot of the Bahamas; borrowed an American flag of the consul, and with the stars and stripes flying at masthead steamed away.

A day and a night of alternating calm and storm, through rocky passages and over dangerous shoals, and we were at Cat island, which Washington Irving made famous and our old geographies solemnly confirmed as the San Salvador of Columbus. For half a day we steamed along the coast of Cat island, and I examined it very carefully. It bears no resemblance whatever to the island which Columbus described in his journal. For fifty years it has been a San Salvador under false pretenses.

In the afternoon we reached Watlings. Palm trees and hazy vistas, thatched huts and outlying reefs over which the surf broke lazily marked its shores. A boat at once put off to us. It contained all the officials of the island—the local magistrate, the port officer, the postmaster, the sheriff, the colonel of the militia and many more—all in the person of Captain Maxwell Nairn, the only white resident of the island, a veritable Pooh Bah, monarch of a coral isle. His salary is $200 a year, and he has been there thirty years.

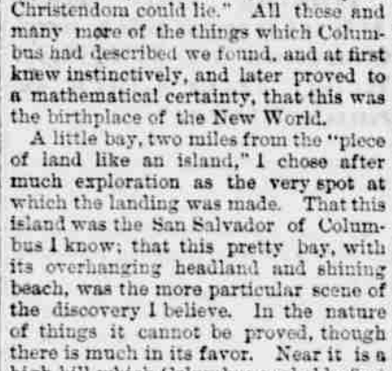
Captain Nairn became our guide, counselor, friend and foeman. With him we explored the island. A coral rock it is, a dozen miles long and half as broad, containing large lagoons of brackish water, covered with tropical vegetation, nearly surrounded by reefs. Eight hundred negroes live here, tilling altogether probably a score of acres of land, subsisting principally on fish and other sea food. They are an honest, pious, temperate people. Their chief failing is a predisposition toward piracy, and woe to the cargo of the ship that is wrecked upon their shores. This piratical tendency they came naturally by, for this coral island was once the rendezvous of infamous Blue Beard, and some of these poor people are no doubt his direct descendants.

But I could see little in this island save Christopher Columbus. At every turn the great discoverer was suggested. The salt lagoon appeared to echo back his name; the sands of the shore seemed to bear the impress of his feet; the surf breaking over the reefs chanted the "Te Deum" in imitation of Columbus himself. The spirit of Columbus dominates everything in Watlings, overshadows everything, leaves nothing else to be thought of or written about.

And no wonder. Here was everything that Columbus described in his journal—the "large lagoon in the middle of the island," the luxuriant verdure, the "reefs running all round that island," the hills near the shore, the "piece of land like an island, yet which is not an island, but could easily be made one," as an admirable sight for a fort; the harbor lying hard by, in which "all the ships of Christendom could lie." All these and many more of the things which Columbus had described we found, and at first knew instinctively, and later proved to a mathematical certainty, that this was the birthplace of the New World.

A little bay, two miles from the "piece of land like an island," I chose after much exploration as the very spot at which the landing was made. That this island was the San Salvador of Columbus I know; that this pretty bay, with its overhanging headland and shining beach, was the more particular scene of the discovery I believe. In the nature of things it cannot be proved, though there is much in its favor. Near it is a high hill which Columbus probably first saw in the moonlight of that fateful morning. It is the first bit of coast to the south, free enough from reefs to permit safe landing. It is at a point whence Columbus would have rowed "north northeasterly to see the other side of the island," as he says he did the second morning after his arrival, on this occasion discovering the "piece of land like an island" and the wonderful harbor "in which the water is still as in a well."

On the promontory which lifted its head above the little bay we erected a memorial. It was constructed of coral limestone found hard by. Thirty native workmen were employed cutting roads with their machetes, bringing forward materials, mixing mortar and carrying cement up the hillside. Skillful boatmen brought supplies from the steamer through the dangerous coral reef. The American flag floated from a staff as we worked, and the monument grew day by day. The sun beat with tropical fierceness; our drinking water was dipped out of the hollows of the rocks, warm and brackish. But no one fell ill, and finally the work was finished. It had been well done. Plenty of cement bound the stones firmly together. The result was beautiful. In the coral limestone are all the tints of the rainbow, all the marine forms. Land and sea together had built a memorial to Columbus, not the most expensive in the world nor the least artistic. We dedicated it with prayer and addresses. Magistrate Nairn watches over it week by week. A recent letter from him informs me that the natives under his leadership will celebrate Discovery Day at the base of the simple memorial which bears this inscription in marble:



HERALD MEMORIAL TO COLUMBUS.

On this spot
Christopher Columbus
First set foot upon the soil of the
New World.

Erected by
The Chicago Herald
June, 1891.

WALTER WELLMAN.

THE MAP COLUMBUS USED.

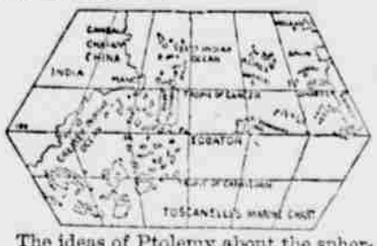
It Was Purely Theoretical and Placed India Where America Lies.

Maps based on ascertained facts are a modern idea. Prior to the age of the discovery in which Columbus is the most illustrious figure, known facts were not thought absolutely needful in the drawing of maps. Maps were plenty; facts for them were used as far as they would go; after the facts were exhausted, geographical theories answered as well.

Thus Ptolemy, in the map which served Europe for a dozen centuries, sketched the lands about the Mediterranean with at least a recognizable degree of correctness. But when he reached the limits of the explored regions he did not hesitate to finish his map; he simply put beyond the known frontiers what he thought ought to be there. He believed that beyond the visited portions of the earth were only vast deserts or impenetrable swamps. He had no idea of open oceans beyond the known lands. Ptolemy, however, understood and represented the sphericity of the earth. What is still more curious, he estimated the earth's circumference astonishingly near the truth. He made it only 3,300 miles too little.

But after Ptolemy, about 550 A. D., a geographer of the church arose whose name was Cosmas. He scorned the blasphemous idea that the earth was round. He laid out the whole universe in about the shape of a "Saratoga trunk," to follow the figure of Professor John Fiske.

But discoverers had been pushing eastward across Asia. Some monks sent out as missionaries, in about 1250 A. D., learned from Chinese whom they fell in with that on the eastern shore of China was a vast ocean.



The ideas of Ptolemy about the sphericity of the earth were beginning to be held again. It was therefore not a great leap to think that perhaps the ocean on the east of China and the ocean on the west of Spain were the same ocean. Roger Bacon thought so, saying he fancied the distance from Spain to Asia was not so very great. Columbus thought so too. He never dreamed a continent lay between. He argued that he had only to sail westward and he would soon come to the eastern coast of China or Japan, or, as he called them, Chafan and Zipangu.

Columbus was aided by the map work of Toscanelli. This distinguished astronomer, who drew his map about 1470, calculated the circumference of the earth prodigiously near the truth—he made it only 124 miles too great. This accuracy for that day is simply amazing. Toscanelli, however, was all in dreamland about Asia; he elongated Asia till it covered the whole Pacific ocean. Then he pictured open ocean, beginning at about the longitude of California and extending east to Europe.

Columbus pored over this map and carried it with him on his voyage as the nearest thing to a chart which was obtainable. Nevertheless Columbus had a theory of his own about the width of the Atlantic ocean and about the circumference of the earth. Columbus believed that Toscanelli's figure of the earth's circumference was all too large, so instead of about the true circumference Columbus went back and accepted Ptolemy's estimate, and thus made it 8,300 miles too little. He calculated that to reach the wonderful Island of Zipangu, or Japan, he would have to sail only about 2,500 miles from the Canaries. In other words, he put Japan a little nearer Europe than the West Indies. Columbus squeezed the earth up till he made its circumference just too small for America. Yet the continent that his theory made impossible was to be his immortal glory.

It was very lucky, however, that Columbus thus jumped America in his reckoning, and that Toscanelli had stretched Asia across to California. For had Columbus known that the real distance from the Canaries to Japan was 12,000 miles he of course would never have dreamed of undertaking that voyage; America would have waited for her discoverer till she revealed her presence by some accident.

Here are two exceedingly interesting facts: Columbus sailed westward with a scientific purpose, in a scientific spirit, simply in order to demonstrate the sphericity of the earth as a practical means of reaching China, and in process of that demonstration he ran against an unlooked for continent. Mark Twain truthfully declares that Columbus could not help discovering America; he only had to sail on till he bumped. Yet, though the finding of America was purely an accident, the whole voyage was more of a scientific undertaking than if Columbus had fancied a new continent was to be found. Had he gone to seek a continent he would have gone only on such a knight errant quest as had been common enough during the ignorant Middle Ages. It would have taken no more bravery and been no more significant than a thousand chivalrous and foolhardy quests after nothing by the knights of Christendom.

His voyage was significant because it was undertaken in the interest of science—the new science of Europe. Columbus was the first man who had cared or dared venture out through what had been called the Sea of Darkness to demonstrate a properly arrived at scientific theory. This constitutes the real glory of Columbus over Leif Ericson, who may have visited America, but who was too much a barbarian to appreciate its significance.

The other interesting fact is, that unless Columbus had made the ludicrous error in his science he would never have made his extraordinary venture.

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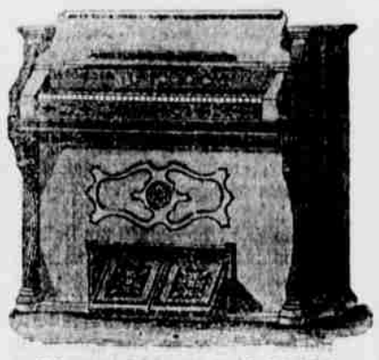

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A VISION OF EATING.

The Prospect of a Fine Meal Suddenly Vanished.

The eating a traveller gets among the mountains of Kentucky is not always the exact thing he would choose if left to the dictates of his own taste, says a writer in the Detroit *Free Press*, but he must put up with it or go empty.

One June day, after a rough ride of thirty miles and no dinner, I pulled up in front of a house to make inquiries as to entertainment for man and beast for that night. The proprietor of the place was sitting on a wood-pile by the gate.

"What are the chances for something to eat and a place to sleep?" I asked, after the usual greeting.

"Come fur?" he answered.

"Thirty miles."

"Whar from?"

"Beattyville."

"Come from the Blue Grass?"

"Yes; left Winchester a week ago."

"Live down that a-way?"

"Yes, when I am at home."

"I used to live down in the Blue Grass myself," he said, with a reminiscent pleasure in his eyes. "Lived down thar till I was twenty-one, married a gal up in these parts, and come up here to live. She owned this farm. I didn't own a durn thing in the Blue Grass," and he winked slyly. "But git down and come in. I reckon we kin fix you. Hitch your hoss to the fence. Want somethin' to eat, do you?"

"I should say so," I replied, as I obeyed his instructions.

"How'd a fine fried chicken with flour gravy strike you?"

"Plumb center," I replied in the vernacular.

"That's blue grass victuals, ain't hit?" he asked with an appetizing laugh. "And I reckon you ain't objectin' to some nice hot biscuits, flaky and white, with honey onto 'em, and a piece of ham, that ud make your mouth warter?"

"Well, hardly," I said, as the pleasant vision the man spread out before me began to tickle my palate.

"Good cup of coffee ain't bad, nuther, is it," he went on, "and waffles throwed in fur good measure, and then taperin' off on a big sassar full of fresh strawberries swimmin' in cream."

"Don't talk about it," I protested, "I'm hungrier than a wolf. Let me get at it."

My host's face fell, and there were almost tears in his eyes. "Talk's all there is to it, mister," he said, mournfully. "It uster be that a-way in the Blue Grass, but we don't git nothin' but corn bread and salt pork up this a-way."

I presume he saw the disappointment in my face and that I was about to express it vigorously, for he threw up his hands appealingly, "Don't say a word, mister," he pleaded; "ef I didn't get a chance sometimes to talk about this kind of fillin' fit for a man to put inside of himself I'd a been a dead man twenty-five years ago." And I didn't say a word.

Not "In It."

A well-known queensware merchant of St. Louis was riding homeward, the other evening, busily engaged in conversation with a friend, and this is what he said:

"Twenty-four years ago to-morrow my first child was born, and, while it seems to me like half a lifetime, my little family has become a constant source of interest to me. The children are full of smart sayings and bright thoughts, and my evenings at home are evenings of entertainment. You know my oldest daughter, Helen, aged eleven years! Well, her little sister is about four years old. They are usually great company for each other, but the other day they quarreled and could not be induced to make friends. When the hour for retirement came the little one kneeled down beside her mother and repeated the prayer, 'Now I lay me down to sleep,' very solemnly. Then she added:

"'God bless papa and mamma, and Annie, and——'

"'Well, say the rest,' said her mother.

"'Amen!' she responded.

"'But you didn't ask God to bless Helen,' was suggested.

"'No, mamma, Helen ain't in it.'"

And the two men laughed until everybody in the car wished they knew what it was all about.—St. Louis Republic.

An Interesting Plot.

Quill—I hear that Desk is writing a very thrilling novelette.

Screed—Yes; it's to be called "Saved by a Cyclone; or, the Pet of the Elements."

Quill—What's the plot?

Screed—Oh, the hero starts a saloon out West, and is nearly ruined by lack of trade, when along comes a cyclone which blows his establishment over into a Prohibition State, where he unloads his entire stock as an original package.—Truth.

Perils of the Hunt on Long Island.

"It was verwy annoying," said the fox hunter. "The dogs, as we got well along, caught sight of Huntah's Point; and, weally, our whole party, before we knew it, had wun down a beastly soap factory. I had Lord Fitzboodle, of England, with us, and it was terwibly mortifying.—Huck.

Increased Values.

Judge—What value do you put on the boots that were stolen from you?

Witness—You see, my lord, they cost me eight marks when new, then I had them soled twice, which came to three marks each time—total, fourteen marks.—Buch Zum Todtlachen.

Handwork.

The Unhappy Father—You should be ashamed to idle all the time. It is time you were working.

Weginald—Why, Fathah! I do wohk! Don't I well my own thiggawettes, weguluhly?—Washington Star.

The Chinese Crackers.

Mrs. Partington—I am so glad that the Chinese Exclusion act has gone into operation. It will deduce to my comfort on the Fourth of July to have those Chinese crackers kept out of the country.—Harper's Bazar.

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STATIONS.	NORTH. A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 20	1 50		
Cameron	6 35	...	.....	5
Chulasky	6 40	....	.....	5 53
Danville	6 48	2 12	10 26	5 58
Catawissa	7 05	2 26	10 39	6 05
Rupert	7 12	2 31	10 44	6 23
Bloomsburg	7 20	2 36	10 49	6 29
Espy	7 27	2 43	....	6 38
Lime Ridge	7 34	2 50	. ....	6 42
Willow Grove	7 38	2 54	.....	6 46
Briarcreek	7 41	....	.	6 50
Berwick	7 48	3 04	11 14	6 56
Beach Haven	7 54	3 10	11 18	7 02
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 17	...	7 09
Shickshinny	8 10	3 29	11 33	7 22
Hunlock's	8 21	3 39	.	7 32
Nanticoke	8 26	3 46	11 49	7 39
Avondale	8 30	3 51	.	7 43
Plymouth	8 35	3 56	11 56	7 48
Plymouth Junction	8 40	4 00	.....	7 52
Kingston	8 45	4 05	12 03	7 57
Bennett	8 49	4 08	12 06	8 02
Maltby	8 52	4 12	.....	8 07
Wyoming	8 56	4 17	12 13	8 12
West Pittston	9 01	4 22	.....	8 17
Pittston	9 08	4 30	12 22	8 25
Duryea	9 12	4 34	.....	8 29
Lackawanna	9 16	4 37	.	8 37
Taylorville	9 23	4 45	12 35	8 42
Bellevue	9 31	4 50	.....	8 47
SCRANTON	9 35	4 55	12 45	8 52
STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M	P. M.	M

STATIONS.	SOUTH. A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 00	9 50	1 35	6 07
Bellevue	6 05	9 55	.....	.....
Taylorville	6 10	10 00	.....	.....
Lackawanna	6 18	10 07	1 52	6 21
Duryea	6 22	10 10	1 55	6 28
Pittston	6 28	10 14	2 00	6 31
West Pittston	6 33	10 20	2 06	6 36
Wyoming	6 40	10 25	2 11	6 43
Maltby	6 44	10 28	.....	.....
Bennett	6 48	10 32	2 19	6 50
Kingston	6 54	10 35	2 25	6 55
Plymouth Junction	6 59	10 39	2 29	.....
Plymouth	7 04	10 44	2 34	7 01
Avondale	7 09	10 48	2 38	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	10 52	2 42	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	10 59	2 50	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 09	3 01	7 30
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 21	3 17	7 44
Beach Haven	7 54	11 32	4 25	7 47
Berwick	8 02	11 40	3 33	7 53
Briar Creek	8 09	....	3 40	....
Willow Grove	8 13	11 50	3 44	8 02
Lime Ridge	8 17	11 56	3 54	8 06
Espy	8 24	12 04	3 58	8 12
Bloomsburg	8 31	12 12	4 05	8 18
Rupert	8 37	12 18	4 12	8 23
Catawissa	8 42	12 23	4 18	8 28
Danville	8 57	12 37	4 38	8 43
Chulasky	9 03	.....	4 46	....
Cameron	9 07	12 46	4 51	8 53
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	1 00	5 05	9 07
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

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In effect May 22, 1892 Trains leave Sunda

EASTWARD.

9:45 a. m. Train 14 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3:00 p. m.; New York 5:50 p. m.; Baltimore, 3:10 p. m.; Washington 4:30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea Shore points. Passenger coaches to Philadelphi Baltimore. Parlor car to Philadelph a.

1:55 p. m. Train 8, (Daily except Sunday,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.; New York, 9:35 p. m.; Baltimore 6:45 p. m.; Washingto n:15 p. m. Parlor cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.25 p. m. Train 12 [Daily except Sunday] for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10:55 p. m. Baltimore 10:40 p. m. Passenger coach to Philadelphia.

8:22 p. m.—Train 6, (Daily,) for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m.; New York 7:10 a. m. Pullman sleeping car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1:50 a. m.—(Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 a m., New York 9:30 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m. Washington 7:30 a. m., Pullman Sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4:18 a. m.—Train 16 (Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Baltimore 9:45 a. m. and Washington 10:06 a. m and Pullman sleeping cars to Baltimore, Washington, and Passenger coaches to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

2:04 a. m.—Train 9 (Daily except Sunday) for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Rochester.

5:10 a. m —Train 3 (Daily,) for Erie, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9:56—Train 15 (Daily,) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1:35 p. m.—Train 11 (Daily except Sunday) for Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Rochester.

5:30 p. m.—Train 1, (Daily except Sunday) Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9:05 p. m.—Train 21, (Daily,) for Williamspo. and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH

Train 15—Leaves New York, 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., Baltimore 4:40 a. m., Harrisburg, 8:10 a. m., daily arriving at Sunbury 9:55 a. m.

Train 11—Leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m., Washington 7:50 a. m., Baltimore 8:4[illegible] a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1:35 with Parlor car from Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1—Leaves New York 9:00 a. m., Philadelphia 11:40 a. m., Washington 10:50 a. m., Baltimore 11:45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5:20 p. m. with passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2:00 p. m., Philadelphia 4:25 p. m., Washington 3:25 p. m., Baltimore 4:30 p. m. (Daily) arriving at Sunbury 9:05 p. m. Through Parlor car from Philadelphia. week days.

Train 9 leaves New York 6:30 p. m., Philadelphia 9:20 p. m., Washington 7:40 p. m., Baltimore 8:45 p. m., (Daily except Saturday,) arriving at Sunbury, 2:04 a. m. with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches from Washington and Baltimore.

Train 3 leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., (Daily,) arriving at Sunbury 5:10 a. m., with Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

SUNBURY HAZLETON, & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD, AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday)

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10:00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes Barre 12 10 p. m. Hazleton 12:15 p. m., Pottsville 1.25 p. m

Train 11 leaves Sunbury 5:35 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:26 p. m., Wilkes-Barre 7:50 p. m. Hazleton 7:54 p. m. Pottsville 9:05 p. m.

Train 8 leaves Wilkes-Barre 7:25 a. m. Pottsville 6:00 a. m., Hazleton 7:10 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 8:47 a. m., Sunbury 9:40 a. m.

Train 10 leaves Pottsville 1:50 p. m. Hazleton 3:04 p. m. Wilkes-Barre 3:12 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4:31 p. m., Sunbury 5:15 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 12:10 p. m.

Train 26 leaves Wilkes-Barre 5:10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:39 p. m., Sunbury 7:30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN R. R

Taking effect MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1890.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Ar. P. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A. M.	NORTH. Lv. A. M.	Lv. P. M.	Lv P. M.
Bloomsburg	5 28	12 10	7 15	9 35	2 55	6 40
Main street	5 18	12 04	7 07	9 42	3 02	6 47
Irondale	5 16	12 00	7 04	9 45	3 05	6 50
Paper Mill	5 08	11 52	6 58	9 52	3 12	6 56
Lightstreet	5 05	11 49	6 53	9 56	3 16	7 00
Orangeville	4 57	11 38	6 43	10 06	3 27	7 10
Forks	4 45	11 27	6 33	10 15	3 37	7 20
Zaner's	4 42	11 24	6 30	10 20	3 40	7 24
Sullwater	4 37	11 19	6 25	10 27	3 45	7 29
Benton	4 28	11 09	6 16	10 37	3 53	7 39
Edsons	4 23	11 04	6 11	10 41	3 58	7 44
Coles Creek	4 20	11 02	6 09	10 44	4 02	7 48
Sugarloaf	4 15	11 57	6 03	10 48	4 06	7 52
Laubachs	4 12	10 54	6 00	10 53	4 10	7 57
Central	4 08	10 48	5 53	10 58	4 00	8 07
Jamison City	4 00	10 40	5 50	11 04	4 05	8 10
	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Ar	Ar.	

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WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Teas, Syrups, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Spices, Bicarb Soda, Etc.,
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Orders will receive prompt attention.

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Firemans Fund, of San Francisco,	$2,845,859.62
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LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID AT THIS AGENCY. 5-13-1y.

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Special attention given to the eye and the fitting of glasses.

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To sell NURSERY STOCK. We grow all the leading varieties, both old and new. We replace all stock that dies, and guarantee satisfaction. Highest salary or commission from the start. Write for terms.

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Office hours every afternoon and evening. Special attention given to the eye and the fitting of glasses. Telephone connection.

DR W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
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All styles of work done in a superior manner, and all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

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Dentistry in all its branches, Work guaranteed as represented. Ether and Gas administered or ELECTRIC VIBRATOR and Local Anæsthetics used for the painless extraction of teeth free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO FREAS BROWN)
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
AGENTS AND BROKERS.
—o—
N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets,
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—o—
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP,
FIRE INSURANCE,
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Home, of N. Y.; Merchants', of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N. Y.; Reading, Pa.; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, are liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
McCLOSKEY & TRACY, Proprietors.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

CLYDE C. YETTER,
FIRE INRURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.
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Farm property a specialty. 4-22-1y.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

AFTER MAY 15, 1892.

Trains leave Bloomsburg as follows: (Sundays excepted.)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, etc., 6.10, 11.36 a. m.

For Williamsport, 7.45 a. m., 3.15 p. m. Sunday, 7 58 a. m., 4.28 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, 7.45 a. m., 3.15, 11.15 p. m. Sunday, 7.58 a. m., 4.28 p. m.

For Catawissa 6.10, 7.45, 11.36 a. m., 12.15, 5.00, 6.30 p. m. Sunday, 10.21 a. m. 7.03 p. m.

For Rupert 6.10, 7.45, 11.36 a. m., 12.15, 3.15, 5.00, 6.30, 11.15, p. m. Sunday 7.58, 10.21 a. m., 4.28 7.03 p m.

Trains for Bloomsburg

Leave New York via of Philadelphia 7.45 a. m., 4.00 p. m. and via Easton 8.45 a. m., 4.30 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.00 a. m., 6.00 p. m.

Leave Reading 11.50 a. m. 7.37 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.21 a. m., 9.28 p. m.

Leave Williamsport 9 50 a. m., 4.25 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 4.25 p. m.

Leave Catawissa 7.09, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.19, 6.10 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 7.45 a. m., 4.15 p. m.

Leave Rupert 6.21, 7.08, 8.27, 11.43 a. m., 1.37, 3.37, 6.19, 11.25 p. m. Sundas, 7.52, 10.12 a. m. 4.22 p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Girard Avenue Station Phila (P. & R. R. R.) 3.55, 8.01, 11.27 a. m., 1.37, 3.56, 5.42 7.13 p. m. Sundays 3.55, 8.02 11.37 a. m., 3.56, 5.42, 7.13 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street Wharf and South Street Warf.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Weekdays—Express, 9.00 a. m., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00 p m, Accommodation, 8.00 a.m., 5.45, p. m. Sunday—Express, 9.00, a. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m

Returning leave Atlantic City Depot, corner Atlantic and Arkansas avenues.

Weekdays—Express, 7.00, 7.45 9.00 a. m. and 4.00 p. m. Accommodation, 8.10 a. m., 4.30, p. m. Sunday—Express, 4.00, p. m. Accommodation, 7.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

I. A. WEIGARD, Pers. & Gen'l Manager
C. C. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MOCHA, JAVA & RIO.
COMBINED
IS WHAT
LION COFFEE
IS MADE OF
IT PLEASES EVERYBODY

FOR SALE.

Desirable vacant lots and a number of good houses and lots in Bloomsburg, Pa The best business stand in Bloomsburg. A very desirable property containing 19 acres and first class buildings with good will in a business worth $1200 to $1500 per year at Willow Grove.

Dwellings in Espy, Orangeville and Beach Haven. A large number of farms in Columbia County, one in Luzerne County, one in Virginia. Two Country Store Stands in Columbia County and one in Luzerne County. A water power planing mill, dry dock and lumber yard and sheds in Beach Haven, Pa. Also 10 acres of good farm land at same place, by M. P. LUTZ & SON, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, BLOOMSBURG, PA. tf.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22.—W. S. Hess, attorney-in-fact will sell on the premises in Centre township, three valuable tracts of land. Tract No. 1. —A farm of 79 acres. Tract No. 2. —A tract of 14 acres timber land; Tract No. 3.—Five acres of timber land. Sale to commence at 1 p. m. sharp.

FOR SALE.—A two-year old bay horse, coming 3 years old next May, weight 1000; and two spring colts about five months old. For sale by Wm. A. Kile, Guava, Col Co., Pa.
Oct. 7, 3t.

BRISTOR H.,

is a young stallion, two years old, owned by C. E. Hower of Bloomsburg. He was sired by the celebrated trotter, Frank M., some of whose colts have made great records. His dam is a Morgan mare with three minute record. Bristor H. will stand for the season of 1892 at the stable of C. E. Hower, Bloomsburg. Terms $25.00 tf.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1892.

The republican complaint of a lack of campaign boodle is made for no other porpose than to deceive. They have today a larger fund at the disposal of their national committee than was used by them in the campaign of 1888. This is no hearsay or guessing, but an obsolute fact Finding themselves so well fixed for cash, the republican national committee appointed Mr. L. T. Michener, of Indiana, who is Col. W. W. Dudley's law partner, in this city, confidential financial agent for the Western states that are considered doubtful, with instructions to spend any amount that he may after personal investigation consider necessary to keep those states in the republican column, Mr. Michener is now making that personal investigation, giving his first attention to his own state about which the republicans are very much alarmed

Mr. Harrison knows from experience the value of having a few good offices to dangle in front of the political workers of his party, therefore no one was surprised when he officially announced that none of the numerous existing vacancies would be filled until after election. He wishes the impression to go out that the men who do the most telling work for him will have the pick of these places. Among the most desirable vacancies are an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; a first Assistant Post Master General; a Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court District of Columbia.

The fall season of the U. S. Supreme Court opened today. The only business transacted was the swearing in of the new member, Justice Shiras. of Pennsylvania, and the official call of the Court on the President.

With all his faults, and they are certainly numerous enough, Commissioner Raum has one merit, he is grateful to Mr. Harrison for not having long ago kicked him out of the Pension Office, and he is showing his gratitude by leaving his official desk and going upon the stump. This week the Commissioner will endeavor to get in some fine work for Harrison at the encampment of the Union Veteran legion, at Indianapolis. He will then go to Illinois, where he is supposed to have some influence with the soldier vote, and make all sorts of promises to those who want to get on the pension roll as well as to those already on the roll who are applicants for an increase in pension.

Mr. Harrison's orders to members of his cabinet and the heads of departmental bureaus of the government to take the stump for him was a shrewdly managed bit of politics. Mr. H. was far too smart to shock those who believed it wrong for members of his official family to leave their duties to engage in political work, but "there are other ways to kill a dog" etc. A few days ago Lige Halford, the President's Private Secretary, gave out a short but very carefully worded interview, in which he stated in substance that instead of being opposed to members of the Cabinet and other prominent officials going on the stump, as had been reported (doubtless by order), the President strongly favored their taking that method of rendering an account of their stewardship to the people. Now wasn't that a neat way of notifying the officials to get up and hustle? It had an immediate effect, and about every official who is of sufficient prominence to be listened to has already made arrangements to take the stump. It is said that Attorney General Miller, who lately stated in a published interview that he was opposed to federal officials making political speeches and believed their proper duty was to devote their time to what they were paid for, has been told that he must talk no more foolishness during the campaign. He was excused for making the "break" because, as Mr. Harrison said, "Miller knows nothing about politics."

A new method of working the Department clerks for political contributions has been put into operation, which its originators claim is no violation of the Civil Service law. The clerk receives from his state republican association a circular letter asking him if he has any "suggestion" to make that will be beneficial to his party to call at a given address, and when he calls he is politely informed that he has been assessed five per cent of his salary, and that he had better loose no time in handing in the cash. One of these circulars was sent to a Missouri democratic clerk, who after calling and satisfying himself of the nature of the scheme laid the whole matter before the Civil Service Commission.

Pat Egan, T. S. Minister to Chili, now here, says Mr. Blaine will take the stump for Harrison, but he will have to do so before Washington people will believe it.

The Largest in the World.

A COLLIERY THAT WILL EMPLOY 1400 MEN. ITS OUTPUT 3000 TONS DAILY.

The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company's breaker now in course of construction at South Wilkesbarre, will, when completed, be the biggest thing of its kind in the world. It will employ 1,400 men and boys, and have a daily output of 3,000 tons.

The great structure contains no less than 1,500,000 feet of lumber. All the machinery, rolls, screens, etc., are cased with dust proof covering to carry off all dust to a 17 foot fan, which will discharge all dust into a box. The steam pipes will exhaust condensed steam into the box, so that not a particle of dust will annoy the residents of the locality. This is the most credible part of the work, and reflects credit on all concerned. It will certainly be much appreciated.

The shaft at this breaker is a very gaseous one and two men are always employed to combat the gas. The utmost precautions have been taken against fire, and double lines of water pipes are laid in each working plan, so that if one fails the other may be used. This shaft is very deep—1,100 feet, and the tremendous pressure of water some times breaks the pipe. The breaker's top is 140 feet from the ground. Steps wind everywhere, and safety guards are placed at all points. On the roof there is 800 square feet of asbestos roofing used There are 400 windows. No mules will be used on the outside work. Along the net work of tracks the cars will be run by gravity.

The hoisting engines are the largest in the world. There is a main fan 35 feet in diameter that makes forty revolutions a minute, with an auxiliary fan 20 feet in diameter, 160 revolutions per minute. There will be a shaft begun for a third fan in January. The breaker will start in December or on January. 1.

An Iron Nancy Hanks.

Jackson Richards, master machinist of the New York division of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, has been granted a new patent for a locomotive. He claims for the engine a speed of eighty miles an hour and a saving of at least 25 per cent, on the wear and tear of the roadbed. Its driving wheels will have no weights or balances, such as the engines have in use at present. There will be four cylinders, and a feature will be exceeding simplicity of construction and arrangement.

All signs point to the election of Grover Cleveland by a great majority.

Lamp-chimneys cost so little that we let them go on breaking. We go on buying and grumbling.

What should we do?

Get Macbeth's "Pearl-top" and "Pearl-glass;" they are made of tough glass, tough against heat; they do not break in use; they do from accident.

They are fine, well made, exact; they fit the lamps they are made for; stand upright; the shade is right; they make a right draught for light; they are uniform. Both bear a label for your protection. Look for it.

Be willing to pay a nickel more and stop this constant expense and annoyance.

Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO A. MACBETH CO.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S LOVE.

A Romance in the Life of the Great Actress.

Charlotte Cushman, the actress, was in love but once in her life. She met, in Cincinnati, where she was playing, an actor named Clark, with whom she fell in love. Through her efforts Clark was advanced to leading man in the company and the course of true love ran smoothly. One night the actress met a strange woman behind the scenes between the acts. The woman came up to her and addressed her thus:

"You are Charlotte Cushman, the great actress. Haven't you got enough men to admire you without coming between man and wife and robbin' me of my husband?"

"Your husband?" cried Miss Cushman, getting excited.

"Yes, and you have taken or you are trying to take him from me," continued the ragged woman, looking Miss Cushman full in the face.

"Who is your husband?"

"Conrad Clark," replied the woman, "the father of this child," pointing to a half-starved, thin little child in her arms.

Miss Cushman started as if she had been shot. She went through her part that night as usual—acted it splendidly—brought down the house; then, after the performance, she sent for Clark to come to her room. Clark knocked and then opened the door. She brought forward to him his wife and baby who had been waiting in the dressing-room to receive him. Such a reception!

Charlotte Cushman never looked or acted so grandly on the stage in all her life as she did that night in her dressing-room, says the Philadelphia *Times*. She waved Clark away with greater majesty than ever as Queen Catherine she waved away Cardinal Wolsey, and then, going to her hotel, probably had a good crying spell. But she never loved again.

A Memorable Square Meal.

"If a man is blessed with a good appetite," said Mr. Staybolt, "he can get along comfortably for quite a spell without terrapin; there may be times, indeed, when he will find the delights of a banquet in a very simple meal. I remember a day in the army, for instance, when, after we had been for weeks without fresh vegetables of any sort, there was issued to the regiment a ration of potatoes. It so happened that on the same day the sutler had onions. There were in our tent four men. We got the company cook to give us our rations of potatoes and of salt pork uncooked, and we bought onions of the sutler. We had at that time an old saucepan that one of us had picked up somewhere. We got out the saucepan and cut up the pork and boiled it until it was about half done. Then we put in the onions, and then the potatoes, which we had cut up into large pieces as nearly as possible uniform in size, so that they would all be done at the same time.

"While one man looked after the fire another attended to the cooking. The other two sat on the ground and applauded—that is, they sniffed the air whenever the lid was taken off the saucepan and looked at each other and at the two men by the fire and smiled.

"When the stew was nearly done we put in a few hardtack to soften, and when after a formal inspection by each man it had been officially declared done, the cook lifted the saucepan from the fire and set it on the ground. The two men who had had the least to do had been holding their plates and spoons for fifteen minutes.

"Good? It makes me laugh whenever I think of it."

Misunderstood.

The story goes that a man wrote to the editor of a horticultural paper asking what plants would be suitable additions to dried grasses for winter ornaments. The editor replied:

"Acroclinium roseum, A. album, Gomphrena globosa and G. globosa camea."

When the man read this he fairly boiled over with rage, and immediately sent a note ordering his paper to be discontinued. He averred that an editor who swore in that way, just because he was asked a simple question, should have no support from him.

This reminds us of an English traveller whose conscience would not allow him to swear, but who found that at the hotel in France where he was staying the waiters were so accustomed to hearing Englishmen use strong language that they considered him a milksop, and neglected him accordingly. He therefore hit upon this expedient to secure a proper amount of attention: When he gave an order he rolled out in sonorous tones the words, "Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham." The effect was marvellous. He was afterwards waited upon with the greatest alacrity and assiduity.

Transmission of Sound.

The following beautiful experiment, described by Professor Tyndall, shows how music may be transmitted by an ordinary wooden rod.

In a room two floors beneath his lecture-room there was a piano, upon which an artist was playing, but the audience could not hear it. A rod of deal, with its lower end resting upon the sounding-board of the piano, extended upward through the two floors, its upper end being exposed before the lecture table. But still not a sound was heard. A violin was then placed upon the end of the rod, which was thrown into resonance by the ascending thrills, and instantly the music of the piano was given out in the lecture-room. A guitar and harp were substituted for the violin, and with the same result. The vibrations of the piano strings were communicated to the sounding-board, they traversed the long rod, were reproduced by the resonant bodies above, the air was carved into waves, and the whole musical composition was delivered to the listening audience.

What is
CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

"Seeing is Believing."
And a good lamp
must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. *Simple, Beautiful, Good*—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is *absolutely safe* and *unbreakable*. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.
Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has'n't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the *Largest Lamp Store in the World*.
ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.
"The Rochester."

SOMETHING NEW.
The Celebrated "Clauss" Bread, Cake and Paring Knife Manufacturers want agents in every locality to handle these knives. Best thing in the market. Present agents clear from $10 to $15 daily. Send $1.00 for sample set. THE CLAUSS SHEAR CO., Fremont, O.

$4000.00 a year is being made by John G. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America. you can commence at home, giving all your time or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

WHO DID WHAT?

The Inquisitive Dressmaker Who Originated a Byword.

In the days when our grandmothers were girls there came occasionally into the family of a good deacon with nine children a village dressmaker. She had an absorbing interest in other people's affairs and always looked forward with particular pleasure to the week during which she cut and fitted for the deacon's girls, knowing that his house was in some sort a social center, where she was likely to hear plenty of fresh news and entertaining anecdotes, says *Youth's Companion*.

One day she arrived late for her work, and as she entered the house caught a glimpse of the six daughters already assembled in the family sitting-room with their gowns and patterns, their workboxes and their new roll of "Injy muslin."

But none of them was at work, for one was telling the others a story of such an absorbing interest that they sat breathless and spellbound with hands fallen in their laps or needles suspended in the air.

The sight was too much for the newcomer. With one mitt on and one off, her unfastened pelisse dragging from her shoulders, her bonnet askew and its loosened strings streaming, she appeared suddenly among the astonished girls, crying as she came:

"What? What? What is it? Who did what?"

She was answered, although giving a full answer involved the retelling of the whole story, but her comprehensive inquiry became thereafter a family byword.

Among the deacon's descendants to this day if one shows signs of too great inquisitiveness it is sufficient for any other member of the family to ask, with a lift of the eyebrow:

"Who did what?"

Knocked Out by a Sunbeam.

It was Archie Cole's wedding day. From boyhood he had been late at school, late at church, late at meals, late everywhere. "I'll wager," said his brother John, laughing, "that you can't be first even to kiss your bride at the wedding!"

"Oh, I'll not be late then," said Archie.

Two hours later Archie stood with the pretty maiden by the flowers in the parlor of her pretty home. The guests were seated. The minister rose. Archie's failing and John's prediction were known to them all. Nevertheless, Archie knew he should not be late now, for his dear old mother had made all the guests promise not to precede him in kissing the bride.

The solemn vows were said softly and the fervent prayer was spoken slowly, while a robin could be heard singing on the lawn.

"Amen," said the minister.

Archie bowed to kiss the bride, but he paused for an instant; he smiled, he blushed. A sunbeam stealing through a rift in the heavy curtains was trembling gently on the bride's lips.

"I've won the bet!" cried John.

The guests laughed and the preacher, too.

POPE SAID:— "Hope springs eternal in the human breast;
Man never is, but always to be, blessed."

You don't feel well, but you think you will be all right after a while. You go on that way from month to month, and the chances are that you grow worse. You may wait too long. If you have headache, indigestion, nervousness, loss of physical or mental power, poor memory, weak back or limbs—a general "run down" sort of feeling, you need

BRAINOLINE.

It has proved a priceless Blessing to many, many people. It is a vitalizer. It supplies needed elements of nutrition. It is gentle, but sure. Is sold on a positive guarantee. We don't want your money if we can't help you.

If your druggist don't have it write to us. Securely mailed for $1.00; 6 for $5.00.

STANLEY MEDICINE COMPANY,
STAR DRUG STORE, 62 South Main Street. WILKES-BARRE.

Fall Season of '92 at Lowenberg's

THIS WELL KNOWN
CLOTHING HOUSE
needs no Flashy Heading in making its announcement
FOR THE COMING SEASON.
Its previous reputation for
HONESTY AND UPRIGHTNESS
gained by an existence of almost a half a century are sufficient assurance that this policy will be continued. Case after case, filled with all the prevalent styles of the trade is being received.

Nobby Clothing, Stylish Hats and Novelties in Furnishings. In the
Custom Tailoring Department
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